The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. | CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1860. | NUMBER 40.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
John L. Scripps, William Bross, Alfred Cowles, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1860.

SIGNS IN THE HEAVENS.

The *Times & Herald* say we "overlooked "the most portentious signs in the heavenly "economy," in speaking of the workings of the physical world to frustrate the mad designs of the Democratic disunionists. It names hurricanes, tempests and meteors as omitted in our list; and of the latter "portent" remarks:

"But by far the most wonderful and significant omen that has appeared for centuries was the two fiery and many-colored meteors that have lately followed each other in rapid succession over the American heavens.

One of these fiery portents, arising in the Northwest, rushes across the heavens towards the Southeast—suddenly divides in mid-heaven; the two dissevered and fiery meteors rush down the heavens in maddening chase, then meet as if in conflict—they shiver into a thousand atoms—their light fades forever from the heavens!"

We can easily interpret those heavenly omens. The "two fiery and many colored "meteors that followed each other in rapid "succession across the American heavens," means the two Democratic Convention held at Charleston and Baltimore. The many colors represent the different principles entertained by that party.

The "fiery portent" that arose in the North West and rushed South West, means "Squatter Sovereignty" which originated in this section of the Union. It rushed South East to Baltimore when it met the other "fiery portent" hissing hot from the South. A furious conflict ensued. Suddenly the Convention was rent in twain—"divided in mid heaven," and the two dissevered and fiery meteors rush down the heavens in maddening "chase," just as the two hostile, furious factions led by Douglas and Breckinridge are doing. "Then they meet as if in conflict"—that means the strife on the 6th of November at the ballot box, between the contending Squatter Sovereignty and Slave Code factions. "They shiver into a thousand atoms, the light fades forever from the heavens."

Thus passes away Democracy. In the crash of faction and wreck of party it is shivered into atoms and annihilated. The victorious Republicans will drive a plowshare over its ruins, and hurry it from the light of day. How blind must our cotemporary be that it can not read and understand these signs so plainly and unmistakably written across the skies.

MUTILATING THE RECORDS.

We stepped into the office of the County Clerk a few days since to look at the files of the *State Register* for 1849, which were then required by law to be sent to all the County Clerks in the State and to be preserved by them as a part of the public records of the State. We found that the *Register* for November 8th, 1849, had been torn out from the file and abstracted. This is the number which contains Mr. Douglas' Springfield speech of October 23, 1849, in which he declared the Missouri Compromise to be "a sacred thing which no ruthless hand would ever be reck- "less enough to disturb," and in which he referred to the Wilmot Proviso resolutions of the Illinois Legislature in the following remarkable language:

"In August, 1848, he (Mr. Douglas) had voted for the Oregon bill, containing a clause prohibiting slavery in that Territory. About four months afterwards the Legislature assembled and passed a resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for territorial bills in California and New Mexico containing a prohibition of slavery in those Territories. *In other words, they instructed him to do precisely what he had just done without instructions.* He had been informed that his Whig friends, and, perhaps a few others peculiarly situated, confidently expected him to resign rather than obey those instructions. It would be disagreeable to disappoint them in so reasonable an expectation. It was a serious question, however, requiring grave and deliberate consideration, *whether he could conscientiously do, under instructions, what he had just done from the dictates of his own judgment without instructions.* As the decision of so important a question required time to consider, he invited to them to wait and see.

Upon further inquiry at Springfield and elsewhere we learn that *all the files of the Register for 1849 in all the counties in the State, except two or three, have been similarly mutilated!* One of the few copies extant is in the hands of the Hon. Richard Yates. One copy is still kept in Springfield. One copy was to be seen in Quincy two years ago, but it has since been stolen and distroyed. Perhaps half a dozen copies are yet preserved in the State, but the effort to destroy even these have been zealous and unceasing. We need not wonder!

Immense Republican Demonstration at Macomb.

The Republicans of McDonough county had one of the largest and most enthusiastic demonstrations of the campaign, at Macomb, on Tuesday last. A procession came in from Rushville, Schuyler county, 28 miles, *three thousand strong*, camping out two nights on the way—one going and one returning. A very large procession came in from Carthage and other points in Hancock county, and 260 persons went down by railroad from Galesburg, Prairie City, and the other towns in McDonough county turned out *en masse*. There were not less than 10,000 persons on the ground from all quarters. Among other features of the procession there was a gigantic car bearing the motto "Protection to Home Industry," on which was a blacksmith's forge, a shoemaker's shop, a printer's case, and a carpenter's bench and chest of tools—all of them busily employed at their various trades. There were six flatboats in the caravan, an endless number of rail cuts, mauls, wedges, etc., a twenty horse team, and a wagon drawn by 30 yoke of oxen. The meeting was addressed from one stand by Senator Trumbull and N. M. Knapp, Esq., of Scott county, and from another by B. M. Prentiss of Quincy, N. B. Judd of this city, and Mr. Carr of Galesburg. In the evening there was a brilliant torch light display of 500 Wide Awakes.

Black and White Lists in St. Louis.

A southern paper, the Memphis *Appeal*, has information that there is a plan on foot to black mail the merchants of St. Louis who have favored the election of Frank Blair, after the manner of Mr. Hambleton, who printed in his sheet a list of New York merchants whom his readers might be permitted to purchase their goods of, and a list of those stores they were not to enter. The Memphis journal says, that the law "that men will buy where they can buy cheapest, and sell where they can sell dearest, has more power than all the black list swindlers." Not content with pronouncing the opinion that the axioms of political economy make a race of Hambletons impossible, it also provides for the expulsion of sporadic specimens of the species, by urging the St. Louis merchants, as friends of southern decency and fair play, to kick those would-be Hambletons into the street.

Sale of the Chicago Times to C. H. McCormick.

We print elsewhere a letter from the columns of the New York *World* purporting to give a history of the transaction which resulted in the sale of the Chicago *Times* to C. H. McCormick, Esq. As to the personal and financial portions of this account we are not sufficiently well posted to give an opinion of its accuracy, but the political observations of the writer will find a ready concurrence in the minds of all parties in Chicago and throughout the State.

Ohio.

The Republicans of the Eight Congressional District of Ohio have nominated Samuel Shellabarger for Congress, in place of Benjamin Stanton, the present member.

☞ Of 380 men who were sent about two weeks since from Governor's Island, New York, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, thirty-eight deserted on the way. Drunkenness and aversion to actual service are assigned as the causes. The Germans make the best soldiers. They join the army to get money, and prudently stick to it until the end of their term of service, when they leave with their entire savings.

☞ The expression "two Republican Districts" in the article headed Northern Illinois, should read "*four Republican Districts*."

HOFFMAN AND KREISMANN AT ALTON.

Madison County to be Redeemed!

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
ALTON, May 14, 1860.

Alton last night was in a blaze of enthusiasm. A procession of over a thousand Wide-Awakes with torches, transparencies, music, and amid a shower of rockets and Roman candles, paraded the streets. Our Democratic friends even were compelled to admit that it was a splendid demonstration, equal to theirs the night before, while in reality it largely exceeded it. Ours was wholly an impromptu affair, while it had taken three weeks drumming and drilling to get up the Democratic meeting. The Republican gathering was occasioned by the notice which Hon. F. A. Hoffman, our candidate for Lieut. Governor, had sent to us, that accompanied by H. Kreismann of your city, he would be here Tuesday evening to address the German Republicans of Alton. The notice was a very short one, but the demonstration proved a most signal success. Be sure Alton will give a good account of herself. Mr. Hoffman for nearly two hours held a large and delighted meeting of Germans, after having addressed a few brief remarks in English, to the American portion of the audience, in our City Hall, while Kreismann spoke to a very numerous and enthusiastic crowd from the steps of the hall, in English. Both speakers were repeatedly interrupted by cheers and the wildest demonstrations of applause. Mr. Hoffman was briefly followed by Kreismann in German, and Hon. Jo. Gillespie, our war horse, being loudly called for by the crowd outside, made one of his usual and telling speeches. Gillespie is working with great zeal and determination. We are canvassing the county closely, and feel sure of giving Lincoln from 300 to 400 majority. Mark the prediction. It will surely be verified. Our German Republicans were particularly delighted at the success of the speakers, and were fairly carried away by Hoffman's brilliant wit and humor. Arntzen, the Democratic candidate for auditor had spoken the night before in German and made an utter failure—and to-night Hoffman and Kreismann speak in Edwardsville, Thursday in Highland, and Friday in Collinsville in this county. Their labors will tell. Saturday next I learn it is their intention to speak in Springfield. WARRINGTON.

Lincoln at the Fair Grounds in Springfield

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8, 1860.

The scene at the Fair grounds beggars description. There were at least thirty thousand people on the grounds and in the fields adjacent, and yet the tide of population in town did not appear to be much diminished. When it was announced that "Old Abe" had arrived on the ground the mass appeared to be seized with a perfect frenzy of excitement. He was hauled from his carriage, raised upon the shoulders of the people, and landed safely upon one of the five stands erected for the speakers. Here the cheers were terrific. They might have been heard for miles, for the Illinoisans learn to halloo in the woods, and thirty thousand of such throats bursting at one time produced a noise not unlike the roar of Niagara Falls. The cheering continued for ten minutes, and it seemed as if Uncle Abe's "mud-sills" would never be quiet. At last Lincoln obtained a hearing, and proceeded briefly to address the assemblage.

He said that he had no intention of making a speech. It has been his purpose since his nomination to make no speeches. He said he only appeared there for the purpose of seeing his fellow-citizens, and allowing them to see him. He did not anticipate such a tumult, and was profoundly gratified at this manifestation of their feelings. It was a tribute that could be paid to no man as a man. It was a manifestation for a man who represented the truth on the questions that now agitate the public mind. Four years hence they would fight for this cause as they do now, even with greater ardor though he be dead and gone. Again sincerely thanking them, he begged to be allowed to remain silent, and that they would listen to other speakers.

Descending the platform, Lincoln was encompassed by a dense mass of human beings. Je-roo-sa-lem! What yells! There was an earthquake about that time somewhere out West, that's certain. By a flank movement Lincoln managed to jump upon the back of a horse, and off he galloped, amid the renewed cheering of the multitude.

The Wide Awake torchlight procession in the evening was a splendid affair. Upwards of 4,000 torches were in the procession, and many bands of music.

There were some cheers for Douglas during the day, and an occasional "hurrah for Bell," but these "Suckers" seem to stand hard knocks, as if they were used to them.

At a low estimate fifty thousand hungry persons participated in the demonstration, producing almost a famine in the hotels and restaurants.

The Chicago Times and the Chicago Herald

[Correspondence of the New York World.]
CHICAGO, August 6, 1860.

Your Chicago letter of July 27, contains some errors that it might be well to correct. It is stated that "Cyrus H. McCormick paid $67,000 for the Chicago *Times*, $30,000 of which is cash." The fact is, he only paid $28,000 for it. Sheahan & Co. were obliged to sell out. The paper had a fair patronage, but somehow it sunk money. It had a daily circulation of 5,000 copies, and 15,000 weekly, but was not very well managed in a business way. Price, the business man was no printer; he knew nothing of the mystery of types. His trade was that of a bricklayer, and every man should stick to his trade. Last spring C. H. McCormick desired to be the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and supposed he had a majority of the caucus delegates secured in his favor, which I believe was true. But on the day of the convention, Sheahan, the editor of the *Times*, whispered around among the delegates that McCormick was not "sound on the goose;" that he was not a Douglas man; that he did not believe in Squatter Sovereignty; that, in short, he was a *Danite*, i. e., Administrationist. McCormick was waited on by a committee to ascertain the truth of the charge. His answer was evasive and unsatisfactory. The result was, that the great reaper man was cut down, and Walter S. Gurnee, a Frenchman, nominated in his stead.

Whereupon McCormick waxed exceedingly wroth. He vowed that he would be revenged on the said Sheahan. He went straightway to Isaac Cook, our Postmaster, and bought from him the Chicago *Herald*, the Buchanan paper, paying $5,000 therefor. Cook was mighty glad to get rid of it, as it had been sinking $175 to $200 per week, and this deficit had to be made good chiefly out of his own pocket and those of the clerks in his Postoffice. The marshal, port collector, marine surgeon, and district attorney were also bled for the support of the Danite organ.

The new proprietor changed it into a "Democratic" paper—neither supporting nor assailing Douglas, but going for the nominee of the Charleston Convention. This was last spring. McCormick attended both Conventions of the Democracy, and was a warm advocate of the Tennessee slave code resolutions, as a basis of compromise, and also advocated the throwing overboard of the political Jonah (Douglas) and the nominating of Breckinridge as a compromise candidate for all the factions to support. But failing in both endeavors, he returned home about the 1st of July, and ordered his paper to give a cold, qualified support to the "Little Giant." He next commenced buying up the outstanding obligations of the *Times*. From a paper mill agent, he easily procured $6,000 of claims against his hated rival. From power press builders and type founders he purchased $3,000 more debts of the concern. Then he took up five or six thousand dollars of extended paper in bank, and bought a few thousand dollars worth of judgments—in all about $22,000. When thus prepared for war, he sent his business man, a little Scotchman called Cameron, to see Sheahan about buying the *Times*. At first, the latter would not listen to the proposal, but he cooled down—wilted, in fact—when the canny Scot pulled out his wallet and exhibited over $20,000 of *Times* obligations, and demanded payment instantly. This brought Sheahan to his senses. After a week's negotiation Sheahan submitted to fate, and the concern quietly passed into McCormick's possession. The great reaper was avenged! Other creditors came forward with claims sufficient to absorb the remaining $6,000, so that Sheahan and Price step out of the concern without realizing a dollar from it. The foregoing is the correct history of the sale of the *Times*. The new proprietor has merged it with his *Herald*, and has employed a Virginian, named Geo. McComas, to edit it. McComas, I believe, was elected by the Legislature of Virginia, some years ago, to fill a vacancy in the office of Lieut. Governor. Hence the origin of his gubernatorial title, which he is very fond of sporting. Under the new management, the *Times and Herald* is tamely pro Douglas, but fiercely pro-slavery. The hope and aim of the proprietor is to secure States enough for Douglas to defeat the election of Lincoln by the people, and throw it into Congress, where his friend Breckinridge would stand a great chance of being elected; and if the House made no choice, then Gen. Joe Lane would surely be elected by the Senate.

There are some other interesting chapters in Illinois politics which I may send you, if leisure permits. Your paper has obtained a large circulation in this city.

Census of Cincinnati—Population 162,000!

We are not a little chagrined at the result of the census of Cincinnati. Our vaulting ambition entirely o'erleaped itself. Our numbers are reduced amazingly below the proud standard which our Queen City orators had vauntingly displayed. The returns from all the Wards but the First, Third, Fourth and Thirteenth, have been deposited in the United States Marshal's office. The population of those four Wards have been estimated by him by the quite accurate rule of multiplying the number of voters in each by seven, and adding thereto seceders and other non voters, and we are compelled by inexorable figures to confess that the total population, embracing the actual count and these estimates, cannot exceed 162,000 souls.—*Cin. Com.*, 14th inst.

Mr. Douglas' Stumping Tour—His Purposes and Objects.

[From the New York Times.]

In the policy of persisting in the prosecution of the campaign, there is no evidence either of rashness or weakness on the part of Mr. Douglas. The contest has ceased to be between that gentleman and either Messrs. Bell or Lincoln. The Presidency in 1860 is not the prize for which he contends. If we are not mistaken, he has postponed his desires for that most splendid reward of the public servant to a future period. He can afford to wait. But he cannot afford to lose that place in the Democratic party which was so long his, before from a nominally national it became a strictly sectional combination, nor with any sensible prevision as to his influence hereafter, can he consent to see the control of that elaborate and marvelously sensitive machinery, the Democratic organization, placed in unfriendly hands. His contest is therefore less with opponents of his party, than with a disorganizing faction within the party itself. To regenerate the principles and redeem the representatives of the principles of the Democracy, is probably the real aim of this champion who undoubtedly commanded the very largest influence with his fellow-partisans during the decade which ended with 1856.

Herein is the only rational apology for the actual policy of Mr. Douglas. Five years hence the relations of parties will be essentially modified. There will have sprung up a Democratic opposition, with motives happily chastened by adversity. It will have its leaders; it will have all that complete and systematic drill, which, in other days, marked the conduct of these successful veterans. It is for the mastery of this amended order of things that Mr. Douglas persists in the fight.

More Zouaves.

The visit of the Chicago Zouave Cadets to this city has not been without its effect. A short time ago a number of young men organized a corps of New York Zouaves, and last evening the initiatory steps were taken towards forming another company, consisting of Frenchmen, to be added as a company to the Fifty-fifth (French) regiment. We have thus two Zouave organizations under way in New York at the present time.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Louisville Journalisms.

—We shouldn't wonder if Mr. Buchanan's eye were to go off. The last time we saw him, it was cocked.

—The New York *Evening Post* thinks that Douglas' chickens will go home to roost. Breckinridge's can't. They have had their necks wrung.

—A Breckinridge paper says that the Bell party and the Douglas party "go snacks." We guess the Breckinridge party is getting so famished that it would go a snack with amazing relish.

—The Washington *Constitution* thinks that the Breckinridge office-holders will be the first to have their heads cut off if Bell or Douglas should be elected. Very likely they would be the "first chop."

—Nobody denies the patriotism of John Bell. —*Louisville Journal*

We deny it.—*N. O. Patriot.*

We know you do; we meant *you* when we said that *nobody* denied it.

A GOOD HIT.—Mr. Yancey fancies himself "looking down upon the friends of Bell and Everett." He will never be able to do that unless they attend his hanging.

EDITORIAL AND NEWSPAPERIAL.—We understand that J. W. Sheahan, editor of the late *Times*, has gone to Springfield to take charge of the *State Register*.

Col. Eastman, also of the late *Times*, has gone to Montpelier, Vt., to take editorial charge of the old Vermont *Patriot*.

HEAD CUT OFF.—The Toledo *Blade* says B. G. Bennett, Route Mail Agent, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, has been removed, and that Mr. Smith of Coldwater, Mich., has been appointed in his place. Reason: Bennet was a Douglas man.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

Household furniture, carpets, etc., at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert & Sampson, No. 88 Lake street.

BY INSTALMENTS.—The publication of the Council proceedings in the official paper. What's the matter? Too much matter?

☞ A new feature, and valuable, is the addition of a good sized bell to Clark street bridge to signal the opening of the same.

☞ Last evening a gentle rain set in, fulfilling the promise of the clouds throughout the day.

☞ The Court House is a perfect Sahara as regards news. Nothing is heard or told there but the big ball. No courts, no cases, (in the jail), no inquests, no—nothing.

☞ The Coroner went yesterday to Blue Island to hold an inquest on the body of N. T. Sherwood, deceased suddenly on Tuesday, as stated in yesterday's issue.

PIC NIC.—Our friends will bear in mind the Fish Chowder to be served up in the grove tomorrow at Clark Station. A special train will leave the Ft. Wayne depot at 9 a. m.

D. C. LARUE'S PANOPTICON OF INDIA.—Kingsbury Hall was again crowded last night with an enthusiastic audience, to witness Mr. La Rue's thrilling and graphic illustrations of India and the late Sepoy rebellion.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.—We call attention to the advertisement of Bailie & Seymour, in another column. Mr. Bailie is honorably known as a Commission Merchant in this city for two or three years past.

TROT AT COTTAGE GROVE COURSE.—Yesterday afternoon a trot came off at Henry Grave's Course, at Cottage Grove, between "Belle of Chicago" and "Prairie Boy," resulting in the latter winning in three mile heats. Time, 2.43, 2.40, and 2.42.

THE CHICAGO MERCHANTS' POLICE.—Messrs. Richardson & Co., have purchased the interest in the Merchants' Police belonging to G. T. Moore, and will continue the business of that organization at No. 109 Randolph street, and all about town "o'nights." It has gained great favor here for past faithful services and it will be, as it should be, liberally supported.

HOMESTEAD OF A CHICAGO MERCHANT BURNED AT MATTOON.—Intelligence was received here yesterday by S. Knight, Esq., of the extensive lumber firm of Atwood, Knight & Co., that on Tuesday night his house and barn at Mattoon were totally destroyed by fire. The family got out in safety, but saved only a few articles of wearing apparel.

A LAKE CLEARANCE.—It is said that Captain Wilson, of the schooner Walrus, who recently took a cargo from Chicago to Buffalo, has absconded with the freight money, amounting to somewhere near $1,000. Capt. Stone, of Summit, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, is part owner of the vessel.

☞ The rumor that in the great crowd on Van Buren street at the time of the triumphal entry of the Zouaves, a laboring man was pushed into the river and drowned, is untrue. A laborer named Heffernan was drowned in that vicinity a few hours previous, as noted yesterday, from which the other report may have originated.

FIRE ON THE NORTH BRANCH.—About eight o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in a row of large frame ice-houses on the North Branch, near Division street, owned by Messrs. Joy & Frisbie, and for some time past unoccupied. The Fire Department were out, but the distance to be run prevented their saving either of the structures. The fire was doubtless caused by an incendiary. The buildings were being taken down to be erected on another site. Connected with this fire a sad casualty is elsewhere noted.

CAMP MEETING.—A camp meeting is to commence on Wednesday, the 20th inst., and continue over the Sabbath following, in a grove near the Desplaines Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. This is to be a union meeting of the Methodists of Chicago and other places adjacent. The place where this meeting is to be held, is sixteen miles from the city. The railroad will charge but half the regular fare, from each way, to the station, to all persons attending the meeting. A great gathering is expected by parties in charge of the affair. Come all.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Within the past few days two members of the well-known house of Osborn, Adams & Co., have invested $15,000 in cash, purchase of real estate on Wabash avenue, as follows:

A few days since Mr. Adams purchased of Mr. Beers forty feet front on Wabash avenue, near Peck Court, for $5,000 cash, or $125 per foot. The lot is 180 feet deep.

Yesterday J. G. Dunn, of No. 88 Clark street, sold to F. M. Talbot, of the above firm, the lot forty by one hundred and eighty, on the east side of Wabash avenue, between Van Buren and Jackson streets, for $8,000 cash, or $200 per foot front.

The New Custom House and Post Office.

The *Democrat* of yesterday was in an error regarding the new Government building. It is completed, and Mr. Osburn, the builder, has gone home to Rochester, N. Y., but the officers of the Federal Government have not passed upon the building in due form of inspection, so that the keys have not been delivered of course to the Postmaster.

There is another error in the full description and historical sketch of the building that appeared in yesterday's *Democrat*, which we feel more bound to correct, as it was taken bodily from our columns. An error of the types made the first cost of the contemplated edifice $43,000, and not $84,000. From the latter sum it has been explained to our readers how by successive steps of enlargement the splendid building came up to its present magnificent dimensions at a cost of about a quarter of a million of dollars.

Nothing as yet has been heard from the Heads of Departments at Washington as to disbursements for the necessary Post Office and Custom House fixtures. Perhaps they feel little cheerfulness and desire for alacrity in fitting it up for the inevitable occupancy of Republicans next year. They should hasten, however, to give the largest possible period of its enjoyment to the present Democratic incumbents of the Federal offices.

Modern Harmonics.

For the past few days a letter in a neat female hand, signed "Maggie," crossed as to "*t's*" and dotted as to its "*i's*," in an unexceptionable manner, has laid upon our table awaiting our reply to the fair writer, who evidently in the musical line, grows quite catechetical over our late brief reference to an acknowledged lack of harmony between the musical performers, vocal, instrumental, choral, orchestral and operatic. Maggie takes us to task severely, in a way too pretty to be found fault with. We kiss the hand that smites us, or are willing to, Maggie. Our fair correspondent closes by launching at us and our position on the harmony question, the stunning interrogatory, "*Do not you editors fight among yourselves?*"

To this we answer, certainly, by all manner of means. We have sometimes thought that when gladiatorial shows went out of fashion, the gentlemen who used to hack one another in the arena in a most liberal way, and never ceased "laying on" whether MacDuff cried "enough" or not, until the audience, as they might be, sated with red slaughter, or eager for more blood, turned up their thumbs or *vice versa*,—(Will not *Notes and Queries* tell us if hence is the origin of "Simon says up," &c., and who was Simon.)—we have sometimes thought these gentlemen aforesaid retired from fights before the public in the arena, to the no less delectation of the public in the columns of daily newspapers.

We regret to believe that the brethren of the press are not mindful of Dr. Watts' lyric rules for universal pacification deduced from the well known pernicious examples of dogs delighting "to bark and bite," and of angry lions equally prone to "growl and fight." We cannot follow the comparison to the full extent of believing "'tis their nature to." The harmless and peaceful profession of the quill are driven into a variety of encounters from divers reasons, in all of which the public have their agency, and share.

And first, the public and you dear reader, are never better pleased than when Boggs of the *Banger* gets in a sound home thrust on the professional ribs of his brother of the *Bugle*. The feeling of delight the public experiences at a terrible and scathing attack from the *Bugle* editor in return, is closely akin, and the very twin of the harmless delight with which the old Roman fellows and their dames used to look down upon some stout Thracian, hamstrung and bleeding, fighting round the arena on one knee. They didn't hold up their thumbs then, dear Maggie, to stop the skrimmage, and they would n't now give a twirl of their little finger to stop the inkstand gladiators of to-day. The dear public is not to be cheated of its shows, whether of Nero or newspaper origin. And again, when the brethren of the quill grow pacific, the public take to corresponding, if possible to egg on a new fight, precisely as [illegible] arena. We imagine that a time may come when in a millenial age, all "wars and rumors of wars" long since past, the press of that day may laud one another and indulge in such paragraphs as the following, which, viewed through present mediums, quite casts into the shade as a symbol of universal peace, any co-partnership in vegetarianism, between Leo Major and Young Muttons. Just imagine the effect at the present day of something like this, likely enough seven centuries hence:

We read the issue of our neighbor of the *Daily Eagle of Freedom* with much interest yesterday. It was a capital number * * * * * congratulate them. * * * We acknowledge that we were mistaken in our positions and views, and present entire on our first page the article of our cotemporary, whom we are proud to call a friend.—*Daily Harbinger*, A. D. 2560.

That might do for that milder age, but our correspondent Maggie, and intelligent readers generally, must see that such a paragraph in a journal of 1860 would in twenty-four hours cut down the *Harbinger's* circulation one-half, and give everything to the *Eagle*. So much do the dear public enjoy a fight, and so prone in any age outside of Millenium to associate the white flag with the "*white feather*."

In conclusion we must express a regret that the millenium seems so far off, that the world's harmonics are in so bad a way, and yet we could wish that the first dawn of the era of peace might commence among those whose profession delights and elevates by its harmonies. If newspapers cannot agree, and rival tin smiths must fight, why may not musicians form exceptions to the rule. We mean of course the music craft outside of Chicago. We have not the remotest idea of any home application.

The Zouaves at the Briggs House.

The banquet given to the Zouaves at the Briggs House on Tuesday evening by mine hosts Messrs. Tucker & Co., was a most brilliant and creditable affair. About two hundred guests sat down at the well-filled tables. The decorations of the hall elicited much admiration, and were pronounced to be in the best taste. The bill of fare was worthy the famed *cuisine* of this excellent establishment.

After disposing of the more material portions of the feast, the lateness of the hour and the hard day's work of the Zouaves constituted abundant reason why the later features of the evening were abridged. Nevertheless, they were not shorn of attraction and interest. The following were the sentiments offered:

Our Guests.—The gallant Col. Ellsworth and his brave and noble young Zouaves;—we welcome them back to their homes, and our hearts, after a most brilliant success. They have added fresh laurels to their chaplet, which will ever adorn their brows. Having given specimens of military superiority that have stamped them with the highest approval of the profession of arms of our land, to which they have added an additional honor by their moral deportment and gentlemanly bearing. Their example has given an impulse throughout our land, which has elevated them into an institution of our country.

Responded to by Rev. Dr. Clarkson.

Our Gallant Zouaves.—Having conquered the militia of the United States and Canada without a fright, may they not sit down and weep because there are no more conquests to be made. But may they still as good soldiers meet the remaining conflicts of life, and when the battles of life are over, may it be said of each one of them by the Great Captain of the Universe, "Well done, good and faithful soldiers."

Responded to by Dr. McVicker.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—A YOUNG MAN RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A HOSE CART.—While the Fire Department were on the way to the fire on the North Branch, last evening, as elsewhere noticed, a most painful casualty took place on Larrabee street, where a young man named Martin O'Maley, aged about eighteen years, was knocked down and run over by one of the hose carts and instantly killed, the wheel passing over his head.

It is not known which of the hose carts it was, as the street was filled at the time. The first known was finding O'Maley lying in the track. He was taken up, but life was extinct. Deceased has friends living on Townsend street. He was employed by a Mrs. Madden, at 158 Kinzie street, in driving a butcher's wagon. An inquest will doubtless be held to-day.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—The Theater was crowded last night, the great rush being to see the Zouaves, joined with the sterling attractions of a choice bill. To-night will be given the "Heir of D'Arville," and "Milly the Maid of the Milking Pail," with dances by the Misses Gale. On Friday evening, the last but one of her engagement, Maggie Mitchell is to take her Benefit.

LONG LIVE GARIBALDI.

Shall We Aid Him?

Lives there an American "with soul so dead" as not to have watched with eager eyes and beating heart the progress of the cause of Garibaldi and Liberty? Have we not grown breathless with apprehension when the issue of the conflict hung doubtful in the balance, and out of breath with shoutings, when Despotism was shaken and the noble Italian patriot a victor.

We have as a people read every detail that the telegraph and the gleanings of foreign mails have given us, and waited eagerly for more. From Boston Bay to the mouth of the Mississippi, from the Canada line to Key West, everybody has freely sympathized with Garibaldi, and given abundant proofs of such feeling.

An opportunity is to be presented to our citizens to-morrow evening at the Wigwam to coin this sentiment honorable to us as a free people into something without whose aid even a war for liberty cannot be prosecuted,—*material aid.* It will be a small sum that will be asked of our citizens, the price of an admission to the Great Benefit Concert, and the pittance will be more than repaid by the noble programme of the evening.

But there be a crowded house for Garibaldi and Liberty this evening. An oration in English is to be delivered by Hon. Casper Butz, and the musical attractions of the evening are in the hands and guaranteed by the reputation of some of our best resident talent. Let everybody be on duty to morrow evening, without distinction of person; let all go as Americans sympathizing with the Italian patriots in their struggle!

The Mammoth Concert To-Night.

There are several thousand reasons why the Great Wigwam should be well filled to-night, reasons equal in number to the entire child-population of the city, for these are all interested in the advancement of the Sabbath School cause.

The two thousand little vocalists who will fill the broad stage this evening, and render as they only can render the beautiful songs that have wrought a new era in Sabbath School training, should, and doubtless will, be greeted by a full house.

Every preparation has been made to secure success, and it will be a most beautiful and novel spectacle. The entire proceeds are to be devoted to the aid of the Sabbath School cause in this city, under the auspices of the Chicago Sunday School Union. Let there be a full house.

The Mechanics Fair.

The entry books are now being numerously sought by those desiring to become exhibitors at the great Mechanics Fair at the Wigwam. The books are open at the Institute Rooms, No. 122 South Clark street, at all hours of the day, except at from 11 to 12 m., and 5 to 6 p. m. When they may may be found at the North committee room. During these hours, James Hollingsworth, the Superintendent of the Fair, will also be at that place to communicate all desired information relating to the exhibition. Our manufacturers and merchants are to enjoy in this great local exhibition an opportunity rarely equalled of attracting the attention of citizens and visitors, and we believe they will wisely improve the same.

POLICE.

POLICE COURT.—Matters were of the lightest possible description yesterday, in the Police Court. Nelly Clark, a dishonest domestic, was held in $100 for larceny from her employers.... A chap claiming to hail from Aurora, named Charles H. Lowell, on Tuesday afternoon stole a piece of calico containing 43 yards, from the store of Freedman & Goodkind. He was caught, and yesterday morning pleaded guilty, and went to jail in default of $100 bail.

THE SACK OF EXNER'S DEN.—The questionable mode of disposing of a nuisance in a neighborhood by an attack and forcible pillage of the premises was "tried on" on Sunday last, the recipient of the attentions of the indignant neighbors being one Henry Exner, a keeper of a den resorted to for the vilest purposes, on [illegible] part of the outskirts deemed they had been sufficiently outraged by the shamelessness of Exner and his visitors and inmates, and came down upon him in full force with a grand "wreck of matter." Furniture and fixtures were carried into the street and burned, the house was thoroughly riddled and its occupants thoroughly and badly scared. The riot took place outside city limit. It was a riot, and not a wise or safe mode of dealing with nuisances—and we are well satisfied to announce that our authorities have taken prompt measures in the arrest of seven men—John Wechler, Henry Shott, George Muggins, Jacob Miller, Henry Fransco, Henry Ortman, Charles Hines, who have been held to bail in $100 each to appear before the Superior Court.

FIRES.

FIRE ON THE WEST SIDE.—About 10 o'clock Tuesday evening a fire broke out in Mendsen's Factory on West Randolph street, which was extinguished without raising an alarm. Loss in tools $100.

ANOTHER.—At 4 o'cl'k yesterday a. m. an alarm was rung on the West Side, caused by the burning of a bed in a house on Blue Island Avenue.

A New Orleans Editor on Chicago.

One of the editors of the New Orleans *Picayune* was in the party of Southern excursionists. He writes to his paper full notes of his travel. He speaks handsomely of Chicago, and very judiciously of political prospects hereaway, not that we regard Illinois doubtful, save from a Democratic stand-point.

No warmer greeting, no more open-hearted hospitality was ever extended to strangers than the people of Chicago have given to the Southern excursionists. We have been here some four days, and most of us find ourselves almost "killed with kindness."

Chicago is a great and flourishing city, and her population have a just pride in her growth, prosperity and enterprise. I see none of the old landmarks that were here twelve years ago. Chicago of 1860 is no more the Chicago of 1848—when I last was here.

This city has now many new and interesting features, several, but not all of which, I have visited. The vast "Wigwam," where Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated, has been thrown open to our inspection, and by special request we have been there. This is one of the latest improvements here, and goes to show how active the Republicans were, to have built up such an edifice in the short space of eight weeks.

The committee of reception have taken pains to show us, the visitors, to their city, also, how their enterprise has perfected some fourteen miles of dock front, within a circuit of three miles and a half from their Court House. From the cupola of the Court House, the ascent to which is a mighty hard road to travel in the present warm weather, we enjoyed a most enchanting view. We beheld the long lines of lumber yards arrayed on either side of the North and South Branches of the Chicago River, and covering the extensive accretions at its mouth.

A new and magnificent lighthouse, directing the mariner of the lake safely into port, with the broad pier that surrounds it, are of recent and advantageous improvements. Great depot structures on the lake shore, vast warehouses, covering acres of immense value, lately erected from the domain of old Neptune; the new custom-house and post-office, (for which Uncle Sam pays, or *will* pay, some of these days;) the city water works and breweries, pumping machines, steam fire engines, rolling mills, good hotels, and all these sort of things, I might write about.

Politics here are "biling," therefore there is hope that shortly they may "simmer down." I couldn't tell you, for my life, what shall come out of the pot. Illinois, on the Presidential question, is very doubtful.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Tuesday P. M. the through train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad just after leaving Batavia, running at 25 miles an hour, came in contact with unknown Irish woman, sitting near the rail in the woods, the hind corner of the cow-catcher striking her and throwing her down an embankment. The train was backed up, and she taken to the Junction and left in care of physicians ordered by the Company. Her name was not ascertained. She was not speechless, but her suffering were severe. The extent of her injuries were not learned.

PLYMOUTH PIC NIC.—This excursion comes off to-day. The fish chowder, fishing, boat-riding, and other facilities for enjoying a pleasant day in the country will doubtless attract a large company. A special train will leave the Ft. Wayne depot this morning at 9 o'clock. Those who prefer it can take their baskets and go.

[illegible]—A cotemporary uses the expression that a young lad at school at one of our Female Seminaries is "*wo'ly hooked*." Well, that depends on the average strength of juvenile attachments.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S CONCERT.—Last evening, this world-renowned Cantatrice gave a grand Concert in the Metropolitan Hall, to a highly respectable audience. Her voice is as fresh and good as when she first appeared before the public. Her rendering of Donizetti's "Oh luce di quest Anima" was the finest piece of musical execution we ever heard. It pleased us and must have been most gratifying to Madame Bishop to see how the audience appreciated her vocal powers. Her "Home, Sweet Home," the composition of her late gifted and honored husband, was truly delightful. The truthful rendering which Madame Bishop gave of this song made it come "Home" in all its power and beauty, and compelled the audience to redemand the same. Madame Bishop complied, and substituted "Comin' thro' the Rye," which she sang so beautifully that some of our Scotch friends who were present said they thought they were in auld Scotia. "Robin Redbreast" and "Oft in the Stilly Night," were given by Madame Bishop, in a manner which drew thunders of applause, and we have seldom seen an audience so enthusiastic and so pleased with any vocalist who has visited our Garden City. Mr. Rudolphsen sustained his character as a first class vocalist. Gifted with a magnificent voice—combined with a cultivated intellect, he cannot but impress his audience. Schubert's "Serenade" as given by this artiste, showed how carefully he had studied, and the audience encored him to the echo. His "Simon the Cellerare" we never heard equalled; it was a perfect piece of music painting; in fact we first thought we saw "Old Simon" and "Margery" enjoying the Black Jack. Mr. Rudolphsen in one of his encores gave Blewitt's "Little Fat Man" which put the audience in a perfect roar of laughter. The duetts from "Trovatore" and "Elixir d' Amore" were given by Madame Bishop and Mr. Rudolphsen in a style we never heard surpassed. In fact, we don't know any two artistes who could produce such a musical treat, and keep an audience so spell-bound as Madame Bishop and Rudolphsen.

Madame Bishop gives another concert on Friday evening, and if your readers wish to hear as good music and as good artistes as ever were in Chicago, let them take our advice and attend on Friday evening. Let the house be a bumper. We give our meed of praise to Mr. Hogan for his valuable and and able accompaniment.

THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—We deem it but just to say in the matter of the arrest of young Dennison for alleged embezzlement from his employer, Mr. Mason, that the defendant has a high reputation, and has numerous friends of much worth and standing in this community. These allege that the whole affair is but part of the machinery of a quarrel between partners, and that nothing will be shown to Mr. Dennison's discredit. We give this view of the case the same benefit of statement accorded to the other in our columns and leave it for the courts to decide.

Editors Press and Tribune:

On account of unusual publicity given to the charges preferred by Mason against Denison, it appears proper for the friends of Denison to request the public to suspend their judgment, until the matter shall have undergone a legal investigation. Mr. Denison has not been in the employ of Mason for nearly two years past, and the money he is now charged as having previously taken, was at the time regularly charged to him, on the books of Holt & Mason. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Denison know him to be every way entitled to public confidence.

NORTH SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB.—An adjourned meeting of the North Side Republican Club will be held at their headquarters, No. 147 North Clark street, this (Thursday) evening. Business of importance is to be transacted and good speaking may be expected. All who feel an interest in the true doctrine, are earnestly invited to be present. Come, hear and believe.
JOHN ATWATER, Secretary. J. J. RICHARDS, President.

NORTH SIDE WIDE-AWAKES ATTENTION.—You are hereby requested to meet at the North Market Hall, Thursday evening, the 16th, at 7½ [illegible] of importance to be brought before the meeting.
A. HARVEY, Prest.
Chicago, Wednesday, Aug. 15th.

NORTH SIDE WIDE AWAKES, ATTENTION!—You are hereby requested to meet at the North Market Hall, Thursday evening, August 16th, at 7½ o'clock, as there is business of importance to be brought before the meeting.
A. HARVEY, Pres't.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ The Pike's Peak excitement has gradually cooled down, but not so the excitement relative to Messrs. Cook & McLain's great Chemical Steam Scouring and Dye Works, where gentlemen's clothes are cleaned, repaired and renovated without the least injury to the material, at a trifling cost. Give them a call at 98 Dearborn street, just south of the Post Office. By the way, Messrs. Cook & McLain's is the oldest established house in this line, in this city or the West.

☞ We call the attention of the Medical Profession in particular, and the public in general to Roger's Citrate of Magnesia—put up in Six Ounce Bottles in the form of powder, to keep in any climate. One bottle is equal to three, in its medicinal properties, of the Liquid Citrate of Magnesia. Only 25 Cents per Bottle. For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale by Reed & Co., Lord & Smith, Chicago, and at the manufactory 193 Spring street, New York. au15-1w

☞ J. A. Smith & Co., 118 Lake street, have the best *Wide Awake Uniforms* got up in the States, and at lowest prices. Also 10,000 Lincoln and Hamlin medals, and of all the other candidates, which they sell at New York prices. aug11-12t

LOOK SHARP.—Now you see it, and now you don't. Information having come to our ears that a peddler is visiting houses and stores, and representing himself to belong to the "Lamp and Oil Emporium," and that we have sent him around to solicit orders for our splendid Kerosene, we hereby inform the public that we employ no agents or assistants in this city outside our store. On and after the 14th inst. our branch store at 157 West Madison street, will be opened. CHAS. L. NOBLE, au10 2w 122 Clark street.

CHURCH'S BEST RASPBERRY JAM from Sugar Island, Michigan. The best made. For sale only at No. 23 State street. au8-2d

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 15th inst., at her residence, No. [illegible] street, MARIA A., wife of William A. Calhoun, and daughter of Mrs. Mary Gennett, in the 27th year of her age.

Funeral from No. [illegible] State street, Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

At Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 13th, 1860, ROYAL HOOKER, of Naples, Scott County, Ill., aged 40 years and 8 months.

In this city, Aug. 14th, at the residence of F. R. Coburn, No. [illegible] Ewing street, WILLIAM C., only son of G. N. and H. M. Chandler, aged 13 months and 21 days.

☞ Vermont and Boston papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 82 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the leading Papers of the North West. jal-1860-y

WANTED—To Purchase a well improved, unencumbered farm of about eighty acres within one hundred and fifty miles of Chicago, and not over one mile from a Village or Railroad station. Address, stating price per acre and location, to "A. B." Press & Tribune Office, Chicago. au15x1t

LOT ON MICHIGAN AVENUE. 40 feet by 160 on Michigan Avenue, in block 27, near Buena Vista street, can be had at $40 per foot—half cash in September, balance in five annual payments, with 6 per cent. interest, or will take good farming land near Thornton, Matteson, Loda or Onarga, preferred. CORBY & DWIGHT. au15x3t West Water Street, near Lake Street Bridge.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD. au15x1w

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN a pleasant furnished or unfurnished room in a private family, location within ten minutes walk of the Post Office. Address "ROOM," Press and Tribune Office. au15x1t

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady can have pleasant rooms with a private family on the North side. A very desirable location. References required. Address P. O. Box 613. au15x3t

WANTED—A Situation on a Farm.—A Scotchman who thoroughly understands farming wishes a situation on a farm as working manager. He is well acquainted with the most approved modes of husbandry in the old country, and has also had some experience in this. He is well acquainted with the management of stock, laying off drains, ditches and hedges. Remuneration either in money or share. First-class certificates as to ability and integrity. For further information apply to GEORGE STEAL, Steel's Block, S. Water st. au15x1w

FOR SALE.—The Lease and Furniture of a Workingmen's Boarding House, situated in a good locality and full of boarders. Address "W. G." at this office. au15x1t

TINNERS, TAKE NOTICE!—The subscriber, wishing to exchange his business, offers for sale his Shop, Implements and Stock in trade, to carrying on the Tin and stove business, in Bement, Piatt County, Ill. There is no other shop on the road Western—a thriving town about twenty miles west and thirty miles east. The business of the town is good and rapidly increasing. HENRY M. SANDERS. au15x1w

NEW BOOK FOR THE ORGAN. THE MODERN SCHOOL FOR THE ORGAN.—A New, Progressive and Practical Method, comprising a History and Description of the Organ, Elementary Instruction, Exercises and Voluntaries in all Styles of Playing the Organ (without Pedals), Pedal Playing, Combination of Stops, Voluntaries, and Pieces suited to all occasions. By John Zundel, Organist and Director of Music at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Price, $2.50. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. au15x1y

ZOUAVE COLOGNE.—Something New and Very Nice. MANUFACTURED BY GALE BROTHERS, Perfumers and Pharmaceutists....202 Randolph street.
BAY RUM, best imported. HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, in great variety. TOILET WATERS, of every description. AROMATIC VINEGARS, &c. &c.
AT GALE BROTHERS. Family Prescription Store, No. 202 Randolph street.

ZOUAVE CADETS QUICKSTEP,
ZOUAVE CADETS QUICKSTEP,
ZOUAVE CADETS QUICKSTEP,

With Lithograph Title in Seven Colors.
With Lithograph Title in Seven Colors.
With Lithograph Title in Seven Colors.

ORDERED BY THE HUNDRED,
ORDERED BY THE HUNDRED,
ORDERED BY THE HUNDRED,

From Boston to New Orleans,
From Boston to New Orleans,
From Boston to New Orleans,

GREAT SUCCESS,
GREAT SUCCESS,
GREAT SUCCESS,

Sixth Edition,
Sixth Edition,
Sixth Edition,

JUST ISSUED BY
ROOT & CADY,
95 Clark Street.

PRIVATE FAMILIES OR **Boarding-house Keepers,**
Who are willing to take young gentlemen or ladies to board during the Six Weeks Session of the Normal Musical Institute, commencing September 18th, are requested to leave with us their names, address, the number of pupils they can accommodate, and whether they have in the house a Piano or Melodeon.
Root & Cady,
95............CLARK STREET............95

TO RENT,
$10,000 Worth of New Pianos,
MADE BY
T. Gilbert & Co., Boston,
If desired, the rent may apply on purchase.
ROOT & CADY,
No. 95 Clark Street.

BIDWELL'S Coal Oil Axle Grease.
I am Sole Agent in this city for
BIDWELL'S COAL OIL GREASE.
This grease is the best Lubricator for WAGONS, STAGES, CARTS, CARRIAGES, VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS, THRASHING MACHINES, MILL GEARINGS, AND ALL HEAVY BEARINGS,
Warranted to Stand either Cold or Hot Weather.
[illegible]
CHAS. L. NOBLE,
122 So. Clark st., and 157 W. Madison.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

POLITICAL MEDALS.
Ten Thousand Political Medals just received.
LINCOLN AND HAMLIN MEDALS,
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON MEDALS,
BRECKINRIDGE & LANE MEDALS,
BELL AND EVERETT MEDALS,
For sale by the dozen or hundred.
W. B. KEEN, Wholesale Bookseller, 148 Lake street, Chicago.

POLITICAL BADGES.
Lincoln and Hamlin Badges,
Douglas and Johnson Badges,
ON SILK, ASSORTED COLORS,
For sale by the dozen or hundred by W. B. KEEN, Wholesale Bookseller, 148 Lake street, Chicago.

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., Broadway, New York. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic **DRY GOODS,** Would invite all Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers From the West to visit them. Their Stock is large and the SALESROOMS THE LARGEST IN AMERICA. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN [illegible]

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
FRIDAY, Aug. 17th.
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
The World Renowned Cantatrice,
Who, since her last appearance in Chicago, has made a tour of the world, has the honor to announce her
Last Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT,
As above.
On which occasion she will be assisted by the following distinguished Artists:
F. RUDOLPHSEN, The Eminent Baritone,
T. AUG. HOGAN, The Celebrated Pianist.
Tickets of Admission, 50 cents, to all parts of the house. To be had at the Music Store of Mr. Higgins, 117 Randolph street; at the Hotels, and at the Door. The Grand Piano used on this occasion is from the manufactory of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, and furnished by Mr. Higgins. ☞ Sale of Seats will commence this (Thursday) morning, at 10 a. m. Doors open at 7¼. Concert will commence at 8. au15-2t R. G. TOWNSEND, Agent.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 2 till 5 o'clock. ADMISSION:—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $5.00.
Last night but two of the favorite Comedienne,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHEL!
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 16th, will be presented, for the first time, a new Comic Drama, written expressly for Miss Mitchell by CHARLES GAYLER, Esq., author of "Taking the Chances," and entitled the
HEIR OF D'ARVILLE.
Jules D'Arville.......Miss Maggie Mitchell
After which a grand military Pas de Deux, arranged by the GALE SISTERS, and respectfully dedicated to the Zouave Cadets.
To conclude with the Farce of
Milly, The Maid with the Milking Pail.
Milly, with Songs.......Miss Maggie Mitchell.
McVicker, Myers and Ea[illegible] in the cast.
☞ Friday. Benefit of MISS MITCHELL, and her last appearance but one.
☞ Great Novelties in preparation.

GRAND EXCURSION TO KENOSHA, WIS.
The Brewster M. E. Sabbath School
Will make an Excursion from Chicago to Kenosha, Wis., on SATURDAY NEXT, 18th inst. Starting a train from the Old Milwaukee Depot, West Side, at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at Evanston, Waukegan, &c., and spending about five hours in and around the pleasant city of Kenosha. Let everybody get their baskets ready, invite the bright eyes of the old, and take the delightful trip, arriving at home in good time for supper. [illegible] Wright furnishes the Ice Cream. Two or three short speeches and singing will pleasantly vary the exercises of the day. Tickets for sale at Methodist Book Room, No. 66 Washington street, at Geo. S. Hone, 88 North Clark st., and at the depot on the morning of the Excursion.

PIC-NIC TO CRYSTAL LAKE.
A Basket Pic-Nic
To the beautiful Groves in the neighborhood of Crystal Lake will leave the depot of the Northwestern Railway, near Kinzie street bridge,
On Thursday Morning, Aug. 16th,
At 8½; returning at 6.30.
Proceeds to be devoted to aiding the Jefferson Baptist Sabbath school. All desiring to spend a pleasant and quiet day will do well to go and furnish with their baskets. Tickets 50 cts, children half price. To be had at the book store of Church, Goodman & Kenny, 51 La Salle street, and at ROOT & CADY'S Music Store.

KINGSBURY HALL.—
One Week Longer,
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13th.
D. C. LA RUE'S
Wonderful Panopticon!
Or Life-Moving Mechanical Exhibition of the
War in India and the Sepoy Rebellion.
The most thrilling of all modern Miracles, embracing an astounding combination of
30,000 *Moving and Acting Models of Men, Horses and Animals.*
No exhibition in the world has succeeded in producing a sensation, The PANOPTICON was exhibited in London to the nobility, aristocracy and gentry, for a period of SIXTY CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
[illegible]
☞ Exhibition every night at 8¼ o'clock. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock.
☞ Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.
☞ Exhibition Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3 o'clock.

EXCURSION TO CLARK STATION.—The Ladies of **Plymouth Church** Have arranged to give an EXCURSION PIC-NIC, To Clark Station, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. The cars will leave the Depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets at 9 o'clock a. m., on THURSDAY, Aug. 16th. A Special Train has been engaged, and the Committee have spared no pains in their efforts to make this one of the most pleasant Excursions of the season. Tickets, $1; children half price.

GRAND SABBATH SCHOOL Concert,
BY TWO THOUSAND CHILDREN,
At the Wigwam, Thursday Evening, Aug. 16th.
Tickets 25 cents, Children 10 cents; to be obtained at the Book and Music Stores, Reed's Drug Store, Tremont House, [illegible] and at the door.

GRAND GARIBALDI CONCERT,
Friday, August 17th, 1860.
AT THE
W G W A M.
Tickets, [illegible]. For sale in every Bookstore.

THE TENTH EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS,
Including Agricultural Implements and Products, under the direction of the
Chicago Mechanic's Institute,
Will be opened at the WIGWAM, in Chicago, on Tuesday Evening, August 28th, 1860, and continue until Tuesday Evening, September 11th.
N. B.—Competition open to the entire country.
All articles for exhibition should be directed to "The Exhibition of Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, Ill."
☞ For full particulars see Circulars, to be had at the rooms of the Institute, No. 122 South Clark street.
JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, Superintendent of Exhibition.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen, or a Gentleman and wife, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 13 Van Buren street.

HOME MANUFACTURE.
Silver Plated Ware.
FULL ASSORTMENT AND RICHEST PATTERNS.
Goods are Warranted.
For Sale at EASTERN PRICES.
L. A. HAMBLEN & CO, 47 & 49 State st.
Old Ware Replated.

Locomotive Lantern
—AND—
HEAD LIGHT MANUFACTORY.
Trade supplied at Eastern Prices.
L. A. HAMBLEN & Co., 47 & 49 State St.

MORTGAGE SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES.
Will be sold at AUCTION, to the highest bidder for cash, on TUESDAY, Aug. 21st, 1860, at 10 o'clock, a. m., Eight Phelan Billiard Tables, at Tremont Exchange, Nos. 46 and 48 Dearborn street, Chicago, consisting of
TWO ROSEWOOD TABLES, Carved.
TWO BIRCH TABLES, Plain.
FOUR ROSEWOOD TABLES, Plain.
With slate and marble beds, and finished in the best style. [illegible]

LITTLE, BROWN & COMP'Y,
Boston,
WILL PUBLISH SEPT. 1st,
VOL. II. OF
A HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND,
BY JOHN G. PALFREY, LL. D.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS.
Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell
Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine.
[illegible]

TO THE LADIES, TAILORS [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 88 Lake street.
Elegant New Furniture and Household Goods at Auction.
On THURSDAY, August 16th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 88 Lake st., a fine assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., consisting in part of Sofas, Rosewood and Mahogany Marble Top Centre Tables, Tete-a-Tetes, Whatnots, Book Cases, Easy and Rocking Chairs, [illegible] and Mahogany Bureaus and Bedsteads of all styles and kinds, Parlor Chairs, [illegible] Cane Chairs and Rockers, [illegible] goods will be offered at the same time. Most of the above goods have just been received from New York, and will be found superior to any offered at auction this season. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, [illegible]

For Sale.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the Residence now occupied by him at Lake View, with from Two to Eight Acres of ground. It is four miles from the Court House, on the Lake Shore. [illegible] JAMES H. REES. 49 La Salle street.

LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP.
A number of Corner and other Lots for sale cheap in Ellis's [illegible] We [illegible] large size and cheap tract of Land from Cottage Grove, in Kenosha, [illegible] farms near Chicago. W. D. KOAN.

HOUSE AND LOT.—For Sale, a House and Lot situated on No. [illegible] South Jefferson street, two blocks from New York, [illegible] AKHURST & DOUGLAS, Real Estate, South Branch, near Twelfth street.

COP WASTE FOR SALE.—No. 1 Cop Waste, Back and Thread Waste, Colored Waste. [illegible] M. E. JESUP & CO., at Dearborn street.

FOR SALE.—Get up in the world. Every one wants a Ladder. I have on hand a lot of first quality LADDERS of Eastern Manufacture, made from Clear and Light Spruce Timber. [illegible] BAIRD, 112 Kinzie street, Chicago.

BOILER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Two Large Double Flue Boilers FOR SALE LOW. [illegible] Apply to "S." Box 1323, Chicago P. O.

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE, Within 30 Miles of Chicago.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible] LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R. Chicago.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE For Sale at a Sacrifice.
[illegible]

Wanted.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A woman of each qualification wanted immediately. Apply at No. 6 Dearborn street.

CARRIAGE WANTED—A light second-hand Rockaway. [illegible] Box 4426.

WANTED—A Rare Chance Of[illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced [illegible] P. O. Box 334, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A respectable mid[illegible] [illegible] J. A. SUTHERS.

[illegible] Apply to JOHN WOODS.

$5,000 WANTED—A private [illegible] Box 2242, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—**WORSTED KNITTERS.** A. GRAVES, 79 Lake street.

$10,000 OF BUSINESS PAPER Wanted at Low Rates. J. L. LEE, 32 Clark street, corner of Lake.

WANTED—A Stock, in part of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and Clothing, or of Dry Goods and Groceries, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—To sell CAMPAIGN MEDALS.—[illegible] JOHN STANTON, [illegible] Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A person now in this city (a Mechanic) [illegible]

COAL WANTED.—Sealed Proposals will be received to furnish Cook County with [illegible] GEO. F. HANSON, County Agent.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.
[illegible] $11 to $22 per Month, [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT.—The Store now occupied by us, 49 South Water street, [illegible] L. LAFLIN.

TO RENT.—Three small, neat two story frame dwellings, [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS.

TO RENT.—Madam Akerstrom's Hall, for Balls, Parties, [illegible]

HOTEL FOR RENT.—At the Freight Depot of the Chicago, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad, [illegible]

BANKING OFFICE TO RENT. [illegible] JOHN GURLEY.

NEW AND SECOND Hand Pianos [illegible]

Lost.

LOST.—On Monday morning, [illegible]

NOTICE.—Lost or Stolen [illegible]

FEMALE [illegible]

Press & Tribune.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1860.

WHERE'S DOUGLAS?

We hope that no calamity has overtaken Mr. Douglas. He has not made an electioneering speech in more than a week. Has he found the mother that he has been chasing up and down New England ever since the Baltimore Convention adjourned? Have his audiences deserted him? Has he bronchitis? Or have a bushel of shouted clams from the Rocky-Point bake lodged in his gizzard? It is time for Mr. Douglas to be heard from. Let Douglas speak. That same old speech will do; but—let him speak.

A RECOMMENDATION.

If Phil. Fouke, Dirty-work Logan, Jim. Robinson and the Grecian Orator, the incomparable McClernand, would, while on the stump, instead of rehashing the already stale lies about Lincoln's votes in Congress in opposition to Mexican war supplies, his old boots, his responsibility for the bad crop of last year and the like, explain to their constituents their own votes against the prohibition of polygamy in Utah, and against the repeal of the atrocious slave code in New Mexico, they would do the State some service. We commend them to the task.

THE TEXAS FRIGHT.

The Southern conscience is not dead. The memory of the wrongs inflicted upon Kansas is ever present; and as soon as a slave assumes an attitude of insubordination or rebellion, the self-accusing South sees a Kansas man at the bottom of the numberless plots to which affrighted imagination gives birth. The shiver which now runs through Texas, turning her men into unreasoning brutes and her women into furies, all for fear of a servile insurrection, is made more distressing because of the belief that Kansas and the friends of John Brown—the men whom slavery harried—are the movers in the vengeance that seems to have broken loose. The consciousness of cruelty inflicted is the parent of the fear of lawlessness to be suffered. The Southern chickens have gone home to roost.

UNIVERSALLY CONCEDED.

There is not a neutral nor an independent paper in all the North that does not, by implication or in terms, admit that Lincoln will be elected. We have quoted frequent paragraphs from the New York *Herald*, the *Times* and the *World*, in which the success of our candidate is conceded, and the reason for the concession given. But they, though standing in the front rank of independent journals, are not alone in the prediction of a Republican triumph. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, the Baltimore *Sun*, the New York *Sun*, and all others of that class, agree with the larger papers in opinion. The same may be said of the religious papers—the Douglas-Catholic organs excepted—so far as they have spoken. There is room for but one opinion among honest and unprejudiced men, who have the knowledge necessary to a survey of the whole field. That opinion corresponds with the hopes and wishes of the Republican party. Three cheers for OLD ABE!

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Hon. Polygamy Fouke, the present Member of Congress from the Eighth District, and who has been nominated for re-election, will probably find his services dispensed with at the close of the next session. His votes against the suppression of polygamy in Utah, and against the repeal of the New Mexico Slave Code, have rendered a large portion of his constituency justly indignant, and many who voted for him in 1858 will not do so in 1860. The unpopularity of Fouke may be judged of from the fact that Hon. Robert Smith, of Alton, his predecessor in Congress, has written a letter in opposition to his being thrust again upon the party, declaring that his nomination does not express the wishes of a majority of the Democracy of the district, and stating further that there are good Democrats in every county who will not vote for him, and that he ought to be defeated if he persists in running. Smith calls upon the party to make a more acceptable nomination. Meanwhile accessions are being daily made to the Republican ranks in the district, and the probability of Gillespie's election is fast [illegible].

NOT TO BE FRIGHTENED.

Southern Democratic journals continue to hold up disunion as an alternative in the event of the election of a Republican President. They might as well learn first as last that the threat has lost its terrors. Even if those who make it were in earnest—as they are not—it would no longer have any influence with the men of the North. Of what value is a Union which can only be maintained by a craven sacrifice of principle? The North places a high estimate upon the Union. To maintain it she has made concession after concession, and yielded again and again to the demands of the South on questions of expediency. But now, at length, she stands upon a great question of Constitutional right, and not one inch will she swerve to the right or to the left in following the plain path of duty and of honor. She will abide by all the provisions—all the compromises, if you please—of the Constitution. This much she will do, not on account of threats, not from compulsion, but freely, of her own motion, impelled by a loyalty of spirit that has never yet failed her. There she will stop. There she will demand an equal loyalty on the part of the South. Unfortunately, a pro-slavery fanaticism on the part of the latter has made her intensely sectional. She has arrayed herself against the sentiment of the North, against the long-settled policy of the government, against the traditions and the example of the fathers; and now she says, unless the former will surrender its convictions, turn its back upon the rich legacy of the past, and aid in the work of slavery propagandism, she will dissolve the Union, and inaugurate the reign of Chaos. The North will never be moved in this way. She has right on her side, and will maintain it to the end. Northern opinions—the same in which the foundations of this government were laid—antagonise the modern opinions of the South. The two ideas—the one declaring the natural inherent right of all men to freedom, the other as stoutly contending for the right of property in man—stand face to face. The North says, we will settle this matter by the terms of the Constitution. The South says you must settle it in our favor, Constitution or no Constitution. The North will stand by the Constitution, regardless of the menace, and let consequences take care of themselves. She plants herself first upon the immutable and invincible logic of her principles, and next upon her Constitutional rights, and there she will stand and await the issue. A Union preserved upon any other ground, would be a Union fit only for slaves—a sepulchre and a winding sheet for all the glories of our past history, instead of the boon of a higher and nobler national life, based upon national virtue and individual manliness.

AN ITALIAN NECESSITY.

The latest European arrivals give us no new tidings of Garibaldi. He is perfecting his government and reorganizing his forces with a view to future operations, the exact nature and sphere of which he keeps studiously concealed. There can be no doubt, however, of his intentions. The intrepid and adventurous character of the man, and the awakened popular sentiment in Italy point with sufficient certainty to a descent upon [illegible] the programme he has written out. Up to this time, he has been restrained by diplomacy which is timid, hesitating [illegible] by a lack of the munitions of war [illegible] slowly and laboriously obtained; and by [illegible] complications in the affairs of Sicily which [illegible]

[illegible]

able dependence from King Bombino, and in that aroused sentiment of Italian nationality and freedom, are the guaranty of great deeds and enduring results.

Whatever may happen in Italy, the work of reform will be but half done if that monument of mediæval ignorance and superstition, fraud and oppression, the temporal power of the Pope, is not overthrown. And a victory over it would be never so acceptable as when achieved by pious Catholic hands, like those now grasping arms to throw it down. Destroyed by any of the Protestant powers, the sympathies of all the Catholic world would be lavished on the Pope, and how thoroughly soever the work might seem to be done, the ruin would soon be restored. But attacked and toppled over by the adherents of the Church—men who acknowledge the Roman Pontiff as their spiritual light and guide—in consequence of the crimes of misgovernment with which it is charged, its restoration would be deferred until such time as the world should take a step backward toward the barbarism of the age in which the temporalities of the Papacy were acquired. The Pope to-day is the key-stone of European despotism. He gives courage to the oppressor in Austria, Naples and Spain by promising eternal rewards for his unholy work. He strikes such terror to the hearts of the oppressed, by his threatened excommunications and anathemas, that tyranny overshadows whom it will. He stands full in the path of reform, and mumbling the formulas of centuries long gone, and threatening curses that do not as of old annihilate those on whom they fall, proves his power to retard and embarrass the ideas which all his mummery cannot drive out of the popular mind. Until he is brought down to the status of a Bishop and until the inefficacy of his prayers for vengeance and the worthlessness of his promised rewards are proved, Italian freedom and unity are only cheats by which the multitude are led on to their fate. He is the poison in the Italian system that would deaden the whole lump; and until Garibaldi and his patriot army dispose of him, the conquest of Sicily, the emancipation of Naples and all that has been done in Lombardy, the Duchies and the Romagna toward beating Austria back, will prove to be only bitter and worthless fruits.

Accessions.

The Detroit *Tribune* says fifteen Germans in one ward in that city, heretofore Democrats, are now strong for Lincoln; that in Fowlersville, in that State, ten voters have recently left the Democracy, and joined the Republican party; and that thirty-six Democrats in Sheboygan county, have within a few days declared for Lincoln. It also gives the names of about a score of men in different parts of the State who have heretofore been prominent Democrats, but now support Lincoln.

Free Speech in Indiana.

A German Republican of Vincennes, Mr. Guido Ilges, recently went into Dubois county to make a series of Republican speeches, in pursuance of appointments sent before him. What he did, and how he was treated by the tolerant Democrats of that region he himself tells in a letter to the Vincennes *Gazette*. We want Germans to read this letter of their countryman and judge how far a party is worthy of support that uses such means to suppress free speech:

But unlike these people (the Germans of Pike county) I found most of the citizens of Huntingburgh, a small town of Dubois county—the pride of the Democratic party of that region. Shortly after my arrival in that place on Thursday last, where I had been previously announced to speak, I was asked by an individual if I was a Democrat. Upon denying this, I was advised by this kind soul to leave the place without delay; that he and the balance of the Democrats of that place would not permit any such great outrage as a Republican speech to be perpetrated there—that they had run off Republican speakers in former days and they were determined to do so again. Others came and threatened to put a ball through me, to blacken my eyes, to knock me down, to ride me on a rail, run me off, etc. And for what? If I dare to advocate any but Democratic principles there!

The only reason why those Democratic supporters of the Constitution of the United States did not carry out their Democratic intentions was because your humble servant would not submit to them. On the same evening I addressed this dear people for over two hours, and though continually interrupted and insulted, I carried out my purpose and had the satisfaction to gain some warm friends among the citizens of Huntingburgh, both for myself and for the Republican cause, and to make some of the Locofocos feel ashamed of their conduct.

I can give the names of the parties to any disbeliever in the above stated facts.

Those Prophets of Old.

How rich the following paragraph appears, which was originally printed in the English *Quarterly Review*, in March, 1825:

"We are not advocates for visionary projects that interfere with useful establishments. *We scout the idea of a railroad as impracticable!* What can be more palpably absurd and ridiculous than the prospects held out of locomotives traveling *twice as fast* as stage coaches? We should as soon expect the people of Woolwich to suffer themselves to be fired off upon one of Congreve's ricochet rockets, as to put themselves at the mercy of such a machine, going at such a rate."

A New Point.

Senator Trumbull, in his Springfield speech on the 8th, reproduced the following extract from Mr Douglas' record. It is worthy of grave consideration on the part of those who see in him the materials of which a President may be made:

I will now call your attention to an attempt of Mr. Douglas to subvert the Constitution, and vest the war-making power in the President. He introduced into the Senate and advocated a bill which, if adopted and carried into effect, would change the whole frame of our Government. The men who made the Constitution said that Congress alone should have power to declare war. Mr. Douglas proposed in effect to invest the President with this great power, not in a particular case, but in all cases, as a general rule. He desired to give him the authority, whenever our flag was outraged, or an injury was committed upon our commerce, at once to use the army and navy, and redress the wrong. He would authorize him to seize the vessels, and negotiate afterwards. He would favor investing the President with the same power in this respect as is possessed by the head of every other civilised nation in the world, naming especially the Emperor of the French. But that I may do him no injustice, I give you his exact words. He said in the Senate:

"I would say that in all cases where there are outrages upon our flag and citizens and property, demanding instant redress, not admitting of delay, the President may use the army and navy to enforce such redress, and then report the facts to Congress. [illegible] I introduced a bill of that kind last year, during the last session of Congress, in order to confer the authority upon the President, not with reference to any one case then pending, but as a general rule. I desire the President of the United States to have as much authority to protect American citizens, American property, and the American flag abroad, as the executive of every other civilized nation on earth possesses."

He then argued that fewer outrages would be committed on our rights:

"When it is known that the Executive has the same authority outside of the United States to redress the outrages that the [illegible] French Emperor, or the head of any other nation, possesses."

Now, I would like to ask an American audience, anywhere, whether they are for vesting in the President of the United States the same authority in regard to redressing injuries committed by the foreign nations that is possessed by the Emperor of the French? ["No," "no."] Why did the men who made your Constitution so carefully insert it in the clause prohibiting the Executive from declaring war? And why did they reserve that power to Congress? It was for your protection against the hasty acts of some ambitious Executive. Yet Mr. Douglas introduced a bill which practically placed this high power in the hands of the Executive alone, and that, too, in the very teeth of the Constitution itself.

Frank Blair to his Friends.

Frank Blair has issued an address to the Republicans of St. Louis. He takes a survey of the late contest, and shows the immense increase of Republican strength during the past two years. The substance of his address has appeared in our telegraphic column. The document closes as follows:

In conclusion allow me to say that I shall forever remember with pride and satisfaction, the contest of 1860. To have been the leader of the hosts of freedom in that battle fills the measure of my ambition. We have won everything that was worth winning, and what the Democracy have saved serves only to show their faithlessness to their allies. They have left their honor upon the field from which they fled to save their worthless lives. Again I return my thanks to the Republicans of this District, and congratulate them upon their triumph. It is the battle of Lexington in our Republican revolution to be concluded by a surrender of Yorktown next November. In that final victory the Republicans of Missouri must participate, and bring their whole army into the field. Every Republican in this State should cast his vote for the principles of the American revolution, to be restored only by the elevation of Abraham Lincoln to the chair once occupied by Washington and Jefferson. The solid, faithful and inflexible phalanx of German Republicans, to whom, as the most numerous and not the least enthusiastic, the first honors of our victory in St. Louis are due, will then be reinforced by the whole body of their countrymen in this State. The old guard of Benton Democrats will renew the struggle with happier auspices, in which their glorious old leader expired, against the disunionists, and thousands upon thousands of young and ardent hearts will swell the ranks which march to an assured triumph over the sordid plunderers who have made a prey of our Federal Government, and in the ultimate deliverance of our great State from the servitude under which it has been [illegible]

Yours, faithfully,
FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

— The 5th Assembly District Club [illegible]

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Progress of the Campaign.

DICK YATES IN OLD LAWRENCE.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
LAWRENCEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 11, 1860.

Yesterday was a day long to be remembered as the most imposing display ever witnessed in old Lawrence.

The overwhelming turnout of the honest masses, by thousands, with their wives and children, carried terror and dismay into the already discomfited Democracy, and must have startled from their lethargy and supineness the remaining few who yet halted between two opinions. The indications are decidedly in our favor, and numerous accessions were made to the supporters of the right. The movement of the multitude commenced at one o'clock, and with rail-splitters, flags, banners, "that same old coon," people big and little, the stand was reached by two o'clock, and the Hon. Dick Yates introduced to the assemblage. For two hours he held his audience spell-bound by his magic wand, now dissecting the remains of the Douglas corpse, again firing hot shot into the ranks of old Whigs who think of supporting their vilest slanderer, and then giving aid and comfort to his own friends, which made every man of them feel an inch taller. Shout after shout rent the air, when in glowing terms the standard-bearer of our party was held up to the view, and the welkin rang as never before with shouts of victory. Old grey-headed men pronounce it the most enthusiastic spectacle ever witnessed in our county, and if we can but get a few more such, we will astonish you northern folks at the vote for "Old Abe." The barefaced lies scattered broadcast by Democratic speakers last week, against Dick Yates, were held up to the counter, and their perpetrators held up to the derision of the multitude. His rebuke of their bold attempt to defame his record was terrible, and will tell at the polls. Judge Fuller of Boone, followed in a telling "class-meeting" talk to his brother Democrats, and from the squirming exhibited, his sermon must have made some of them sick. All honor to such dignified, truthful expounders of the issues of the day. LAWRENCE.

GREAT TIMES IN CLARK COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
MARSHALL, Clark Co., Ill., Aug. 10th, 1860.

Wednesday the 8th, was a proud day for the Republican party of "Old Clark." The announcement was made some two weeks ago, that Hon. Richard Yates, our candidate for Governor, would be here to address his fellow-citizens upon the political topics of the day. Notwithstanding the time was short, the friends of the cause went zealously to work, determined to give a reception worthy of the cause, and worthy of the man. Other eminent speakers were invited to be present, among the number Hon. Owen Lovejoy, that gallant champion of free soil, free speech, and free labor.

We expected a large meeting, but not even the most enthusiastic of our friends, were prepared to witness a demonstration as grand as took place on that day. Never, in the history of our county, or in eastern Illinois, has it been equalled, either in numbers or in the unbounded enthusiasm of the people. There were from 10,000 to 12,000 people present. Early in the morning the people commenced pouring into town by the hundred, and by 9 o'clock, before any of the delegations had arrived, five thousand sturdy Republicans were thronging the streets.

The Wide Awakes of Marshall, upon whom devolved the duty of receiving the speakers and the different delegations, paraded upon horses, in full uniform, and accompanied by an equal number of young ladies richly dressed, numbering about 100 couples, and headed by the Marshall Saxe-Horn Band, marched through town at ten o'clock, ready for escort duty. They first received the speakers, Messrs. Yates and Lovejoy, south of town, on the Paris road, and escorted them through the principal streets, to the residence of R. L. Dalaney, Esq.

Their next duty was to receive the delegations from the north, from the east, from the south, and from the west, which they did in the order in which they arrived, when they were all marched in procession once around the town, and from thence to the speaker's stand, in the south-eastern part of the village, in a beautiful grove, where they were disbanded.

The procession was three miles long, and had it not been for the clouds of dust flying in every direction, would have been fully five, and perhaps six, miles long. Owing to this cause many hurried into town before the delegations arrived.

The Wide Awakes of Terre Haute, Sugar Creek, Paris, Grandview, Westfield, Cumberland, Martinsville, Livingston and Marshall, 800 in number, in full uniform, presented a beautiful appearance. All honor to the fair ladies of Livingston and Marshall for encouraging us by their presence on that day.

To attempt to give a full description of everything will be impossible. Suffice it to say, there were banners, flags and mottoes without number. Two very large wagons, each well represented by the mechanic arts. Six large, finely decorated wagons, with young ladies and girls dressed in white, with banners and badges. One wagon with a [illegible] boat 35 feet long, with its long oars sweeping from one side to the other. One wagon with matrons representing the olden time, carding and spinning. Men on wagons making rails, &c., &c.

Speaking commenced about 10 o'clock. It was arranged between the speakers that Hon. Owen Lovejoy should speak first. Perhaps there has been no man in our country more maligned and misrepresented than he. All over this section of the State, and in other sections, he has been held up to the people as an open and avowed Abolitionist, bitterly hostile to the institutions of the South and in favor of "negro equality." He has been represented as the head and front of that party, the hideous monster with seven heads and innumerable horns, striding through the land and leading the Republicans right straight into the Abolition camp. Such have been the representations of Democratic orators, and it has had great influence in preventing a great many men, good men, men that were *really opposed* to the extension of Slavery, from uniting with the Republican party. But the day of retribution comes, and the people are beginning to see that such charges *are false*, and are only intended to frighten them and cover up the real issue.

It will be impossible to give you a correct idea of his speech and the impression it had upon the vast crowd. The strictest silence was observed, except an occasional murmur of discontent from some sore-headed Democrat, who could not keep quiet under the terrible denunciations, the withering sarcasm, and the thorough exposure of the sophistries and inconsistencies of the Democracy. He showed that the Republican party on the subject of Slavery was a unit, whilst it had been the means of splitting the Democratic party asunder. He denied that he was anything else but a Republican, and for three full hours held his vast auditory spell-bound with his matchless eloquence. Democrats were even pleased, and many of them went away saying, "If Lovejoy is an Abolitionist, then I am an Abolitionist."

After songs from the Terre Haute and Paris Glee Clubs, Richmond Yates followed in an able and argumentative speech, of about one hour in length, and in that time satisfied his friends that the interests of the people and of the State could not be confided to abler or better hands.

At night there was a grand torch-light procession, the like of which has never been witnessed in this part of the State. Speeches were made by Mr. Cunningham, our candidate for Congress, and Mr. Kelly, of Cumberland county.

Thus closed, as we stated at the outset, "a proud day for the Republican party in 'Old Clark.'" It has struck terror into the hearts of a *once* proud and defiant Democracy, and if we mistake not, when the ides of November roll around, it will be redeemed from the domination and misrule of bogus Democracy. H. R. P.

PROSPECTS IN PERRY COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
PINCKNEYVILLE, Perry Co., Ill., Aug. 11, 1860.

Yesterday the first regularly organized Republican meeting was held at the Court House at 3 o'clock P. M., A. D. Gosney in the chair and M. S. Weeks, Secretary.

W. W. Danenhower, Esq., who is well known to many as a prominent Fillmore man in 1856, addressed the people, reviewing at length the position of the spiritual Democracy in the contest, and satisfying every conservative man present, that Lincoln occupies the position of Jefferson, Jackson, Webster, and the immortal Clay upon the question of slavery in the Territories. We anticipate great good will result from this meeting. There were a goodly number of country folks present, who expressed great satisfaction and rejoiced that we had finally set the ball in motion.

There is a heavy German vote in the Western portion of this county which has been Democratic heretofore. Most of them are right now, but Hecker, Schurz, or some other good German speaker should visit us, and they would to a man rally to the standard of freedom. We expect by thorough organization to increase our vote about 500. You recollect Fremont had 200 in 1856, and Miller 463 in 1858. We have a goodly sprinkling of Bell men, but most of them will vote for Old Abe when the time comes. Our total vote will be some 1,200—Lincoln and Douglas about 700 each, and the balance divided between Bell and Breckinridge.

Yours in the cause of freedom, PERRY.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
DuQuoin, Perry County, Ill., August 13, 1860.

Supposing that your readers feel some interest in the political doings in this heretofore benighted region, it affords me pleasure to inform you that the Republicans of this precinct rallied in their might, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Lincoln and Hamlin Club.

The meeting was held in the Christian Church, which was crowded with at least 500 people, who were addressed by W. W. Danenhower, of Chicago, in an effective speech of over two hours, after which a Club was organized, Constitution adopted, and the following gentlemen elected permanent officers, viz: [illegible] Williams, President; Alva Ward and Geo. G. McClure, Vice Presidents; Lyman Alden, Recording Secretary; [illegible] Campbell, Corresponding Secretary, and Dennis King, Treasurer. [illegible]

coming convinced of the fallacy of the present position of their leaders, and are joining the hosts for freedom.

WINNEBAGO WAKING UP.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
ROCKFORD, Aug. 13, 1860.

The Republicans of Rockford have caught a spark from the fire of enthusiasm, and returning from the monster demonstration at the home of Lincoln, are beginning to stir in earnest. Our local enemy is weak, but we are determined to fight for the *general cause*, and roll up a big majority to submerge the Egyptian vote. We have formed a Wide Awake club, and upwards of three hundred names have already been enrolled, in less than two days' time, and we shall doubtless increase it to five hundred. A. D. Bradley, of Chicago, addressed a large audience at the Court House last Saturday evening. Numbers were unable to obtain an entrance, but crowded around the door, and remained for nearly two hours listening to the speaker, who, with a pleasing and even humorous manner, combines a force of delivery and a sledge-hammer kind of logic which sweeps everything before it. He ventilated Belleveretism and squatter sovereignty in a manner that elicited enthusiastic applause. The Douglasites here, though few in number, are working with an unscrupulous zeal, and boast that they shall increase their vote. But we shall block their game. Old Winnebago will give 5,000 majority for "Honest Old Abe."

Yours, &c. ROCKFORD.

JIM ALLEN'S BOWL OF MILK.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
HENNEPIN, August 13, 1860.

Yesterday, as per appointment, would-be Gov. Allen spoke his piece at this place. After about two weeks incessant drumming, the Douglasites raised a crowd of two or three hundred Douglas men, Democrats and Republicans in about equal proportion.

It was one of the most magnificent failures on record. Jim told his milk story to the infinite delight of the squatters and some small boys.

Not having the fear of Trumbull before his eyes, he abused him most unmercifully. He (Trumbull) was an abolitionist; but worst of all he wore spectacles. This fact, it is thought, will defeat him for the Senate.

If Jim Allen had a pair of "specs" that would enable him to look into the hearts of the voters of Putnam county, he would see that they have no sympathy with the "don't care" policy of Douglas; but without "specs" he will find it out by the ides of November, when Dick Yates will upset his bowl of milk effectually.

Arntzen was advertised to speak, but wisely concluded to stay away, as we have some German Republicans here who could probably tell him something new about American institutions. VIATOR.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

[Extract from a private Letter, dated Shawneetown, Aug. 7, 1860.]

Our friends up North may confidently expect a good report from Egypt in November. We will poll ten votes for Lincoln, where one was polled for Fremont in 1856. We will make a bold and, I think, successful struggle for this precinct. Old Shawneetown is emphatically Republican in Sentiment. It is astonishing to note the *inroads* we have made upon the enemy in this region since the last Presidential campaign. Old Gallatin will give "Honest Old Abe" *certainly four* if not five hundred votes. The increase will be proportionately as great in all the counties in the Ninth Congressional District. My father, who voted for Old Buck, in '56, will give Old Abe a hoist in November. The same may be said of a good many old Democrats in Gallatin.

The "Ruin of Jamaica."

Editors Press and Tribune:

At regular intervals, Republicans are pestered with stale cant about the evils of West India emancipation. Occasionally some peevish invalid from London or New York, made irritable at home by late hours and gluttony, and more irritable still by a tedious voyage, lands on Jamaica in search of health and new objects. He comes with extravagant notions in regard to climate and scenery; is disappointed at the first glimpse; and is not prepared to bear up under any disappointment. He finds no palatial residences; no fairy grottoes; no Alpine cascades. Insects torment him. The heat is intolerable. He finds out that negro servants are less intelligent than Saxon householders. Sometimes his personal comforts are neglected. His illness is not removed. He makes the acquaintance of disappointed fortune-seekers, who tell him about the golden days of slavery, when the many were considered as chattels and the few spent their substance in riotous living. And he goes home and writes a splenetic little book on the "Ruin of Jamaica."

The editor of the *Times and Herald* has got hold of one of these literary curiosities. Eager, like all men of his class, to establish a favorite theory, and utterly indifferent as to the means employed, he plants himself upon statements which carry their own refutation with them. The day of palaces has departed from Jamaica; costly equipages, followed by splendid trains of menials, are seen no more—and wealth must have left the island. Less than the former amount of sugar is exported; the imports have fallen off—and there must be a vast decrease in the productive industry. I scarcely know how to answer such arguments except by stating them. There was a time when Britain, France and Germany were inhabited by a race of imperious nobles who lived in kingly splendor, and by a race of squalid serfs who were bought and sold with the land they tilled. The descendants of those serfs have become freemen; the titled families have become extinct. And the palatial castles—where are they? Decayed, fallen, mouldering heaps; the astonishment of travelers, the abode of vermin, the lair of foxes, the roost of unclean birds. Have wealth and refinement gone from Britain, France and Germany? Have those countries "retrograded in every element of worth and civilization?" The truth is, those luxurious establishments, sustained by the fruits of involuntary and unpaid labor, always mark their period as an age of decay and barbarism.

Let us now examine this matter of diminished exports and imports. The British West Indies, under the slave system, imported a large portion of their food, most of their luxuries, all their clothing, all their implements. Their attention was almost wholly directed to producing sugar, molasses, and rum. More than three-fourths of all they produced they sold. More than three-fourths of all they consumed they bought. Was this prosperity? Under such a system the commerce of this country would in a few years increase five or seven-fold. Then our productive industry would rapidly diminish. Property would sink in value. Labor would become unwilling slavery. We would become a nation of vassals and dependents; and our population, at the close of the present century, would be greatly reduced. A return to the existing system might for years diminish our exports and imports. There would surely be a falling off in the production of certain leading staples. Men engaged in some pursuits would suffer loss. And such political economists as the writer in the *Times and Herald* would sigh for the halcyon days in which we shipped our hides and ores to Europe, and brought back our shoes and nails; competed with Cuba and Japan in the production of tea and tobacco, and purchased our bread from Canada! The feverish glow on the cheek of the sufferer he would regard as a sign of vigorous health; the pale face of the recovering patient he would regard as a sign of speedy dissolution; and he would pray for a return of the malady.

Who says that productive industry in the West Indies has decreased since the days of slavery? I want the proof. In an essay in the Methodist *Quarterly Review* for April, Rev. Dr. Bleby, fourteen years a resident of Jamaica, denies the statement; the *Edinburgh Review* denies it; the author of "Emancipation in British Guiana" denies it; Martin, in his "British Colonies" denies it; the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, in a recent report, denies it; every reliable authority denies it. Now, where is the proof of this stereotyped assertion? I will not accept the stories of pro-slavery tourists—liars by a double right—who have never ventured five miles inland. I will not accept vague statements in the London *Times*, *New York Herald*, or *DeBow's Review*, backed up by no better proof than tables of imports and exports. The foreign commerce of South Carolina is less than it was seventy years ago.

Has emancipation been the cause? Cuba exports and imports more than twice as much as Pennsylvania; her productive industry is less than one fourth as great. Turkey has more commerce than Prussia, and the value of her products is about as one to ten. The little confederacy of the Hanse-Towns trades more with the world in one year than all of Russia in three, and yet it does not produce enough to feed its own people. I will not accept such premises, until it be proved beyond reasonable doubt that a country's commerce is, and of necessity always must be, an absolute and universal index of its productive industry. Will any sane man attempt this?

And where is the proof of this lamentable falling off in the commerce of those islands? I have searched all the statistics within my reach, and I cannot find it. Surely it was a thing which the previous forcing of labor into two or three pursuits would prepare one to expect; and if the sudden reaction did not vastly reduce the foreign commerce, we have an overwhelming proof that emancipation has very greatly increased the fruits of productive industry. Mr. Bleby informs us that, in the eighteen years between 1833 and 1851-2, the population of those colonies had increased more than 20 per cent.; that there had been an increase in every one of them, except three of the smallest; that the annual revenue had increased 67 per cent; the value of imports, 34 per cent.; the tonnage of the shipping, 39 per cent.; that the increase in the home consumption of sugar had been almost incredible, and that the exports to Great Britain had fallen off less than one-twelfth. It must also be borne in mind that 1851 was to the colonies the most unfavorable year since 1833, and exhibits the results of [illegible] under a very unfavorable aspect. In view of this fact, do not the immense gains in population, in revenue, in imports, in shipping, and in the domestic consumption of sugar, afford ample proof that emancipation has greatly diversified industrial pursuits, [illegible]

Let us look at this question from another [illegible]

ply of slave labor in the colonies. The importations were almost wholly of persons between the ages of fifteen and fifty. There were among them scarcely any young children. There were scarcely any of the old and decrepid. They were a picked laboring population. They were nearly all field hands—men as well as women. Could there be more favorable conditions for an immense yield of products in proportion to the whole number of inhabitants?—Slavery was abolished. The ratio of able-bodied laborers rapidly fell to its natural level. Herds of slaves became divided into families of free people. Women left the fields, and entered upon their natural household duties. The proportion of persons unfit for labor of any kind was greatly increased. Eighteen years elapsed. The most unfavorable year of the whole eighteen was chosen for comparison. And what was the result? A vast increase in the productive industry. A far smaller number of persons had raised a far greater quantity of products. And this is what the editor of the *Times and Herald* deliberately calls "a marked retrogression towards original barbarism." The poor man had just declared, in the preceding sentence, that "the commerce and productive industry of a people are the surest tests of their progressive civilization!" This would be like saying that the Northern States of our confederacy are much weaker than the Southern States; because national strength consists in numbers, *intelligence* and *wealth*.

I shall give the editor of the *Times and Herald* the advantage of another view of the subject. What was the condition of the British West Indies before emancipation? For the sake of precision, let us confine ourselves to Jamaica alone. Between 1678 and 1832 there were eight-and-twenty slave conspiracies and insurrections, in one of which—in 1760—over eleven hundred men perished, and more than a million dollars worth of property destroyed. On an average there was an outbreak in every five and a half years. Twenty-six years have passed since emancipation, and there has been not one rebellion. Is this retrograding towards barbarism? From a statement made in the House of Assembly in 1792, we learn that one hundred and seventy-seven estates were sold within twenty years for payment of debts; that fifty-two estates were thrown up; and that ninety-two were still in the hands of creditors. A period longer by more than six years has elapsed since the era of freedom. We have heard of no bankruptcies in that time, except of persons whose cases were hopeless before relief came. Is this another proof that "emancipation has resulted in unmitigated evil to both master and slave?" The books of the Provost-Marshal show that 80,121 executions, amounting to more than $110,000,000, were lodged in his office in nineteen years,—nearly $6,000,000 per annum. And "Jamaica has been ruined" because this condition of things does not now exist! For 329 years the island was under the benignant rule of slavery. It had nearly a whole continent from which to steal laborers. The church blessed and sanctified its "patriarchal institution." Britain poured out her wealth upon its shores. And when freedom came into possession of the mismanaged and worn-out estate, not one fourth of the land had been brought under cultivation. A parliamentary document published in 1831, set forth that commerce, during the previous eighteen years, "had been deserting the shores of Jamaica; that signs of prosperity were no longer perceptible; that one universal gloom lowered around; and that ruin, in the most dreadful shape, and to all appearance inevitable, advanced with rapid strides." On every side there were evidences of a wide spread and general demoralization. Bad men in other countries were shocked at the depravity they found in Jamaica. Added to the most beastly intemperance, the grossest licentiousness, laudanum-drinking, opium-eating, gambling, and profanity, there was an utter disregard of life, liberty, and law. Society was ready to burst with its own rottenness, and the choice was between emancipation and destruction. Slavery was abolished. There are peace and order now. Life and property are secure. Half the troops in garrison have been withdrawn. Three-fourths of the police force has been dismissed. There are fifty thousand more landholders. One hundred thousand more children receive instruction. And another glorious link has been added to the long chain of proof, that man should not have power to lord it over his fellow. KINZEEGO.

Politics in Pennsylvania.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
MONTROSE, Pa., August 4, 1860.

I am in the strong Republican district which elects Grow. The party is well organized, and Lincoln and Hamlin will have the largest majority ever given to any candidates.

The adjoining districts have generally been Democratic, but last year one of them elected Scranton and another elected Hale to Congress. They will probably be both again returned. The Democracy are hopelessly divided. Judge Douglas will be left greatly behind Breckinridge in nearly all the strong Democratic counties, and in the State will fall far short of him. Bell and Everett have no strength. All the important leading Fillmore men are for Lincoln, and the triumph of the Republican party over all the factions opposed to it, will be most overwhelming. The People's party are essentially united upon Lincoln. The anti-Lecompton Democrats, as a body, will not follow Forney in the support of Douglas. They have become so blended with the Republican party for the last two elections, that very few of them can be drawn back to the hopeless support of Douglas.

You may be assured that whatever the result of the October election, the State is *safe* for Lincoln and Hamlin in November. There is a present prospect that Curtin will carry the State by a large majority, although the Democrats unite upon [illegible] as is most probable. Gen. Foster has about *non-committalism* enough in his character to enable him to speak kindly to both factions of the Democracy. As to political principles, he has had none for years, and of course will make no sacrifice of them either to Southern slavery propagandism, or to Douglas *non-intervention*, or by embracing both together. There is some danger of a local influence operating injuriously in a few of our strong Republican districts, but on the whole, Pennsylvania will be found right at the proper time. The adoption by the Republican party of the principle of protection for home industry has given us great strength in this State. You have unquestionably discovered that Forney is claiming that Douglas is for protection. Here, we understand that he is and always has been *a free trader*. That his whole political life has given assurance that he goes for the principles of Mr. Calhoun upon that question, and that, if in power, all the influence of his administration would be opposed to a protective tariff. Had he been in favor of protection, he could readily have given his influence and vote, at the last session, for Morrill's bill, and thus put the question at rest.

But I have extended these remarks beyond my purpose, which was simply to assure your readers that Pennsylvania is not to be regarded as a doubtful State. T.

How Indiana is Going.

At the opening of the present campaign, we regarded Indiana as a somewhat doubtful State, though we had strong hopes of a Republican triumph. With the progress of the canvass, however, it has become more and more evident that a great political revolution is going on there. All the external signs have indicated that the Republicans would elect their State ticket in October, and give a handsome majority for Lincoln and Hamlin in November. This result is now as certain as any political calculation can be. In Southern Indiana a remarkable change has been going on, and the vote there will astonish those people who look for any indication of its character to the returns of two and four years ago. We could name one of the "Pocket" counties, in particular, in which, according to reliable information, the vote will be almost as *one-sided* for Lincoln as it was four years ago for Buchanan.

To show something of the state of affairs in Northern Indiana, we will give the aggregate result of *careful canvass* of eight counties in that section, as compared with the Presidential vote four years ago. We have the details before us, giving in these counties a total majority for Lincoln of 8,500. In the same counties, four years ago, Fremont's majority was only 5,385. These are facts, not conjectures. It is believed that every county north of the National Road, will give a majority for Lincoln. Should the balance of the State give the same relative gains as the counties to which we refer, the Republican majority in Indiana will exceed 30,000. Half that will answer every practical purpose.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Lincoln at Home.

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

The Republican gathering at Springfield, Illinois, a report of which we publish in another column, foreshadows, by its enthusiasm and numbers, how Lincoln will sweep that State in November. This is a source of gratification to all Republicans, not less so than the bearing of Lincoln himself on that occasion. Mr. Lincoln has preserved in retirement the dignity becoming a candidate for President of the United States, but when the tide of Republican demonstration came to the door of his own home, he had been less than man had he not appeared and given to it the cheering influence of his presence. He did so, but did it in the most happy manner. He made a speech but very brief, and the breath of the stump went not forth in his words.

It was merely a few expressions of thanks for the honor conferred upon him, an announcement of his purpose to preserve his retirement in his present position, and a request that he might remain silent while others spoke for him. This is as it should be. Our respect is pledged for Republican principles, and we wish to retain our respect in every point, no matter how small, for him whom we have held up for the high office of enforcing and illustrating those principles as President of the United States. In the matter of blowing his own trumpet, Mr. Lincoln has enabled us to maintain our respect, for he has not blown it at all; and from his words at Springfield, we have the assurance that he has no intention of doing so. Let others speak for him; let him remain silent. While he is silent, there are enough to work and speak for him—enough to elect him. Thus with dignity on his part, and satisfaction on the part of all right thinking citizens, the effect of dignity which is sought for him will be secured.

The Grand Trunk Railway.

The Montreal *Witness* says the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway appear to be approaching a crisis, and it is generally anticipated that [illegible]

LYNCHING IN SHELBYVILLE.

Man taken from the Jail and Hung.

On Tuesday morning last our usually quiet community was thrown into intense excitement by the discovery that the jail had been broken open, and a prisoner—Columbus Nutterfield—was missing. Immediate search was made by our citizens, and he was found suspended to a tree a little east of town, DEAD! Esq. Oliver immediately summoned a coroner's jury, who took down and examined the body, and returned the following verdict:

It is the opinion of the jury, from the evidence received, that the deceased came to his death by violence, and that by hanging, by persons unknown to the jury.

The following paper was found upon the body placed inside his waistband—evidently written in a disguised hand—and which we present verbatim:

"A Word to the Wise
and especlay to the
Horse thieves
We the Vigilence Committy of Shelby Co ills. do here by declare to awoid trobils our Courts with any more horse thieves.
MANY CITIZENS."

Mr. Nutterfield, it seems, was under arrest for stealing horses from Wm. Middlesworth, of this county, and had been confined in our jail awaiting trial since November last. By his evidence before a vigilance committee, soon after, obtained by threats of violence and hanging, he implicated F. W. Bacon, of Princeton, Ill., who was also arrested; and upon his (N.'s) evidence at the trial of Bacon, in Macon County, in July last, he cleared Bacon—clearly showing that he swore falsely before the committee. Nutterfield had, in all, stolen four horses from Mr. Middlesworth, and in attempting to steal two more he was shot at and wounded, but managed to escape, and was at large until his arrest, last fall as stated above. In his confession before the aforesaid committee, he gave information where the horses could be found, and we believe three of the four were recovered.

By whom he was lynched, of course, is unknown except to the perpetrators; and we are authorized to state that our citizens in and around Shelbyville, regard the act as an atrocity against our community and against humanity—that they believe that Nutterfield, though by his confession a horse-thief, was entitled to a trial by our courts, and believe the law would have convicted him of his crime.

The deceased, we understand, belonged in Bureau county—whether this be so, or whether Nutterfield was his real name, or not, we cannot say. He was about twenty-eight years of age.—*Shelbyville (Ill.) Freeman*, 11th.

Railway Matters.

There was held in this city on the 9th inst., a meeting of representatives of several of the Western roads, to consider the question of the freight tariff. The Ohio and Mississippi road was represented by H. D. Bacon, the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute by W. D. Griswold and H. Q. Sanderson, the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago by C. C. Wheeler and James Bebee, the Great Western by R. Walker, the Illinois Central by Robert Forsyth and U. Stevens.

After a full discussion of the matters in hand, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the five Eastern lines of railroads, by their representatives at Saratoga on the 28th of July last, in advancing the rates for transportation of westward bound freights, to the figures established on the 28th of April, as the minimum of compensation, meets the approval of the railroads here represented. And that we pledge ourselves to said Eastern Lines that we will sustain said action, and to each other that we will maintain the advance in rates so fixed, as furnishing the minimum of compensation acceptable to us.

Resolved, That the following rates (all rail) to the points named, on eastward bound freights, be adopted as minimum, and that Messrs. Sanderson, Wheeler, Forsyth, Lough and Bowen, be and are hereby appointed a Committee to revise said rates, and to add additional points and fix rates to same, and that the action of said Committee shall be binding on the roads here represented.

RATES PER ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	Flour, ℔ bbl.	Cattle, ℔ car.
Boston	$1.75	$1.35	95	70	$1.25	
New York	1.70	1.30	87	65	1.15	$155.00
Albany	1.65	1.25	85	60	1.10	
Buffalo	1.05	85	65	50	80	
Cleveland	85	65	55	45	70	
Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit	80	60	50	40	65	
Philadelphia	1.60	1.30	80	60	1.10	
Pittsburgh	1.05	80	55	45	80	
Baltimore	1.50	1.10	70	60	1.05	

These rates take effect from the 13th, to-day. *St. Louis Republican*, 14th.

Remarkable Attack by a Swarm of Bees.

[Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.]
AUSTIN, Aug. 3, 1860.

A singular occurrence took place in this vicinity yesterday. A swarm of bees, belonging to a Mr. Decker, came out of the hive in great fury, and attacked a man by the name of Munger, who was crossing the field at the time some thirty or forty rods off. He undertook to flee to the woods, but the bees were before and behind him so thick that he found it impossible to run. He then commenced a fight with hat in hand, but he was very soon overpowered, and fell down with faintness, and would soon have died, had not a son of Mr. Decker—who was at this time approaching from another direction—rushed to the rescue, when the stingers left Munger and commenced an attack upon young Decker who fled with all speed to a shed or granary, in which was a favorite shepherd dog chained. The bees immediately left the young man and attacked the poor dog, with such fury as to deprive him of life before he could be let loose. It is said the dog actually killed more than a quart of bees in his vigorous defence. Mr. Munger and Mr. Decker were in a dangerous state for some hours, but are now recovering. P. S.

Nice State of Affairs in Memphis.

We are compelled to record, this morning, the doings of another lawless mob, similar to the one whose actions have become such a general subject of conversation and comment. A private dancing party was given Thursday evening by Mr. Healy, at a house on Causey street near Beale, to a number of his friends. Between eleven and twelve o'clock his guests were interrupted by a crowd of rowdy scoundrels, each one of whom was armed with pistols, knives, and rocks tied up in handkerchiefs. They attempted to force an entrance into the building, but met with opposition from Mr. Healy and officer Dunham, who had been placed there for protection against such intruders. The policeman had his clothes cut in several places, and Mr. Healy's hand was cut slightly while attempting to ward off a blow which was aimed at him with a knife in the hands of one of the ruffians. Rocks were hurled into the room, one of which struck an Italian, who formed one of the orchestra, upon the head, inflicting a severe and frightful gash. This gang of rowdies numbered five, and was headed by the notorious John McGivney, who has figured on more than one occasion in such lawless and outrageous occurrences as the one first narrated. We merely ask again, how long will such a proceeding as this be tolerated by the people of Memphis?—*Avalanche*, 11th.

Drouth in Southern Indiana.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

A doleful strain is mingling with the congratulations over the realizations and prospects of our crop this year. The whole state has been without rain for two weeks, and portions for more than six weeks, and a wail comes up from the worst burned places that makes one stop and think that the corn crop is far from being out of danger yet. Two weeks ago the people of Knox and Warrick counties were complaining of drouth, and since then the complaint has extended very generally to the South Western counties of the State. The Greene county *Gazette* says that the corn crop there "is so seriously injured that many farmers do not expect an average yield of 15 bushels to the acre on the uplands, though the prospect in the bottoms is still good."

The Bedford (Lawrence Co.) *Independent* says that "the drouth has totally destroyed hundreds of acres of corn, and grass and vegetation are almost burned up." In this vicinity there has been no rain of any consequence for three weeks, and the corn is beginning to need it badly, though we hear of no alarm as yet among our farmers. There is no doubt that a good soaking rain is very earnestly desired all over the State, but as no complaints have been made in any other quarters than those alluded to, it is not likely that the drouth has become serious yet.

Cattle Disease in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 10th says:

We visited the vicinity of Shippensport and Portland, yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the fatality among the cattle thereabout, having learned that a fearful ailment was prevalent there, especially among the cows. We learned that no less than fifteen or twenty cows had died within the past two weeks in Shippensport—that numbers had also died in Portland, and that in many cases the cows that were not diseased failed to yield the usual quantity of milk. A physician has expressed the opinion that the epidemic is dry murrain, but a gentleman experienced in cattle-raising attributes the fatality to the unusual prevalence of lice upon the stock. The latter informant's cow sickened a day or two ago, and he discovered that she was troubled with vermin. He at once applied a decoction of tobacco leaves, and the animal recovered. The disease is confined to the cows, which die usually in forty-eight hours after they are attacked. They are seized with something similar to a chill. Mr. Denton Offut, the great stock man, is treating several cases of the kind, and is said to have been successful in restoring many to health.

Letter from Richard H. Dana, Jr., on Japan.

In a letter published in the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. Dana of Massachusetts speaks of Japan as the Great Britain of the East. The Japanese, he says, are quick to discern and anxious to adopt the improvements of Western civilization. With less literary culture and industry than the Chinese, they are practically more intelligent than they are. The industry of China is infinitesimal, unceasing and universal. The Chinese are a nation of corn traders, scholars and diplomatists. The Japanese, though by no means indolent, are less universally industrious, and there are more non-producing consumers among them. They are more violent, more intemperate in drink, and are shameless where the Chinese are scrupulous in the extreme; and though they are generally taught to read and write, and excel the Chinese in some branches of the arts and sciences, scholarship has not the position and honors it has in China. On the other hand, while the Chinese are effeminate, luxurious and self-complacent the Japanese are proud, manly and simple in their food and costume, and their Government, though more exclusive and more bloody, is more vigorous and just, with less corruption and peculation.

Advance in Ocean Freights.

The freight agents of the Grand Trunk Railway have been notified by telegraph from Montreal that the Ocean [illegible]

CENSUS RETURNS.

The population of Baltimore has been ascertained to be 213,813. Ten years ago it was 169,054; excess in ten years only 49,556. The Baltimoreans attribute the slow growth to a variety of causes—scarcity of money among others. The colored population, free and slave is 35,000, and the legal voters 27,680.

VIRGINIA.

The census is showing a great falling off in the slave population in Western Virginia. A few years more will entirely depopulate it of its slaves. They are being rapidly sold and removed South.

The returns of the census of Wood county show a heavy falling off in the slave population; and we now have the census of Cabell county, which shows only 216 slaves and eight free negroes, against 339 slaves and [illegible] free negroes in 1850.

—Manchester, N. H., contains 20,196. The population of Manchester in 1840 was 3,235; in 1850, 13,933, showing an increase during the last decade of 6,263.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT.—The census of Bridgeport shows a population of 13,299. In 1850 it was 7,560; increase, 5,739. The population of the city of Bridgeport is 9,144, an increase of fifty per cent. since 1850. The great proportional increase has been in East Bridgeport, which has grown rapidly. There are in the town 2,299 dwellings and 2,774 families.

SOUTHINGTON.—By the new census Southington contains 645 houses, 639 families, and 3,810 inhabitants. In 1850 it had 1,135 inhabitants; gain, 1,175—equal to about fifty-five per cent.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—The present population of Newark is about 75,000.

MAINE.

Bangor has a population of 16,499, and the town of Veazie, which has been taken from it since the census of 1850, is 903. This makes the gain since the last census 2,066.

The Bangor *Union* publishes returns from thirty-six towns and plantations in Penobscot county, including Bangor, which show a gain of 6,954, or thirteen per cent.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL.—The population of St. Paul, by the census just completed, is about 10,600, and of Ramsey county about 13,000. There has been an increase in the county, but a falling off in the city, since 1857. During the past three years three thousand people regarded as residents have left this city. Those who have left are mostly speculators, real estate agents, sharpers and day laborers. The present population of St. Paul is regarded as a permanent population. The population of this State will run between 175,000 and 200,000. It is doubtful whether there will be enough to entitle it to two representatives in Congress, as the ratio will probably be increased from 95,000 (the present number) to 120,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

NATCHEZ.—Natchez possesses a population of 6,300, showing an increase since 1850 of about 2,400, or nearly fifty per cent.

MICHIGAN.

We have additional returns, which show a gratifying increase since 1850:

County.	1850.	1860.
Huron	185	3,170
Sanilac	2,112	7,808
Clinton	[illegible]	14,000
Ontonagon	[illegible]	4,585
Allegan	5,125	[illegible]
Shiawassee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingham	8,631	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase		41,186

If the remainder of the State exhibits a corresponding gain, Michigan will return a million of inhabitants.

The census taker in Jonesville, put down a man's age at 300 years, instead of 300 acres of land, which was intended. He was beaten, however, by the censusman in the town of Allegan, who put down a man as having 160 children instead of 160 acres of land. The best part of the joke is, that, although the man had been married twenty-five years, he had never had a child in his life, and never expected to have.

A Runaway Captured after Five Years Absence—Desperate Resistance.

Some five years ago, Mr. Duval, of Chesterfield, missed one of his likeliest negro men, and though repeated endeavors were made to discover his whereabouts, he still remained at large. A few days ago Mr. Duval learned that he would probably capture the runaway by a strict alert in or about Richmond, and pursuing this course, with the assistance of some of the Richmond police, he succeeded. Yesterday morning, when he was about to take him from the city, and had arrived at the Petersburg depot, the negro broke away and fought with terrific fury against his master and the police officers who accompanied him. He was finally subdued, handcuffed and safely placed on board the train. At the Half-way station Mr. Duval left the cars with his negro and placing him in a buggy, drove towards home. They had not proceeded far before the negro succeeded in getting one of the handcuffs off, seized his master with desperation, evidently with the intent to kill or seriously injure him. But Mr. Duval being a resolute man, of firm calibre and a quick eye, met the assault, and for upwards of half an hour the master and slave scuffled and fought in the buggy. They proceeded thus for about half a mile, the fight growing more fearful as they continued, when they were met by the Rev. Charles T. Friend. The circumstance was fortunate for Duval, who would no doubt have been finally overpowered. He called to Mr. Friend to assist him. In a short time the negro was overpowered and tied firmly with ropes and spare reins, but the giant strength of the refractory slave had rather increased than diminished, and he snapped the ropes that were twisted about his arms, like so much twine, and again offered a fearful resistance. They were now without any other [illegible] quickly succeeded in overpowering him.

Fortunately, Mrs. Friend, who witnessed the scene with firmness and without fear, having in her carriage fifteen yards of cotton cloth, which she had purchased, suggested that that would answer for a rope, and at once producing it, folded it, with her husband's aid, to sufficient size for the purpose, and with it the negro was tied beyond the possibility of escape. He was then taken safely home. Both Mr. Duval's and the negro's clothing was almost completely stripped from them, such had been the vigor and the "miscellaneous" nature of the fight.—*Petersburg (Va.) Express.*

The Reciprocity Treaty.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held on Saturday morning, at which Hon. Hamilton Merrett, M. P., of St. Catherines, C. W., expressed his views on the subject of the Reciprocity treaty. His idea was that instead of abrogating it, it would prove more to our advantage to extend it. A favorite plan in Canada, he said, was to establish the most perfect freedom of trade between the two countries. He wished to see Canada hold the same relation to the States, commercially, that one State does to another. This could be done by Canada adopting our tariff, and collecting at Quebec the same duties on foreign imports that they would pay if entered at New York. Thus in a commercial point of view the United States and Canada would become one country, on a principal similar to the one that so admirably forms the groundwork of the Zollverein in Europe. Then all our custom houses on the lakes might be abolished and the cost of their maintenance be saved; while he was persuaded that the plan would result equally satisfactorily to parties on both sides of the line. The matter is one worthy at least of consideration.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Emigration Setting Westward.

Hundreds of emigrants are continually arriving in our city, bound for the interior to settle on our unoccupied lands. We learn that many thousands are now on their way from Germany to take up their homes amongst us. The German emigration to Wisconsin this year will amount to more than that of the last three years combined. The arrivals in New York show that a larger majority of the emigration this year is bound for Wisconsin. We learn that our German citizens throughout the State are in receipt of letters from their friends in all parts of Germany acquainting them of the fact that extensive arrangements are now being made in all the German States to emigrate to Wisconsin next year. The news of our abundant crops have reached Germany, and fired this part of the Old World with a desire to come to this land of promise and plenty. We say welcome, thrice welcome, to every honest son of Germany.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Friends of Henry Clay.

Stephen A. Douglas, in a speech which he made in the Court House Square in Carrollton, in 1844, spoke of Henry Clay substantially as follows. Speaking of the Oregon Boundary question, and Mr. Clay's willingness to compromise the dispute by accepting a line short of 54 deg. 40 min., Stephen A. Douglas said:

"I denounced him in the Congress of the United States, and I now denounce him as a TRAITOR—AN OLD BLACK-HEARTED TRAITOR.—The first American statesman who ever attempted *to sell his country for British gold!*"

And this is the man who now sheds tears over the grave of Henry Clay, and with an impudence unparalleled in all the achievement of political demagoguery, asserts that Henry Clay called him to his bedside, and entrusted to him the protection of his (Clay's) fame and reputation!—*Carrollton Press.*

☞ The Memphis *Avalanche* keeps the following standing at the head of its leading column in large letters:

We understand that the Hon. Emerson Etheridge made a speech at Dresden, Tenn., during which he read the Black Republican platform, and asked if there was any man there who could find fault with it. He further said that the election of Lincoln on that platform would give peace to the country, whilst Breckinridge's would dissolve the Union.

WE ARE OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
LACE MANTLES,
Lace Shawls,
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
Silk Mantles, Parasols, Choice Silks,
And Summer Dress Goods of every kind.
W. M. ROSS & CO.
167 and 169 Lake street.

SUMMER HOSIERY,
GLOVES
(With the exception of Alexandre's Kids,)
AND PARASOLS
AT
COST.
[illegible]
A. GRAVES,
No. 88 ....LAKE STREET.... No. 88

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT
of a few more of those most desirable
WATCH GUARD RIBBONS.
A. GRAVES, [illegible] Lake street.

225 LAKE STREET. 225
Corner of Franklin.
"HOTSPUR,"
LARGE OVEN AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE!
For Wood or Coal, and adapted for city or country use. The best, combining all other cooking inventions in the superior operation and practical economy. Just received by
THOMAS GEORGE,
225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin.
Wheeler's Self Ventilating Refrigerator, Fruit Cans, Self-Sealing Preserve Jars, [illegible]
JAPANNED WARE.—[illegible]
KITCHEN UTENSILS.—[illegible]
THOMAS GEORGE,
225 LAKE STREET.........COR. FRANKLIN.

HATS, CAPS,
Furs and Buffalo Robes
AT WHOLESALE.
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
56......LAKE ST., CHICAGO......56
Offer for sale a large and varied assortment of the above goods at low prices for cash and to a prompt paying trade.
E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. D. SLADE.
Hats, Caps and Furs.
No. 56..........LAKE STREET..........No. 56

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE
At Wholesale.
95......SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO......95
Corn Baskets.
BROOMS, BRUSHES, MEASURES, TUBS, CHURNS, BOWLS, BATH BRICK,
TWINES, CORDAGE, MATS, AXE HANDLES, WATER PAILS, MATCHES, GUN CAPS.
CEDAR WARE.
Broom Wire, Twine Handles & Tools.
All of which are offered at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
—BY—
WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,
95 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!
BLACKBURN BRO'S,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Leather, Hide and Shoe Findings,
HAVE REMOVED TO
46..........LAKE STREET..........46
[illegible]
BLACKBURN BRO'S, Leather and Hide dealers, 46 Lake street.

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.
G. M. SPEARS, Jr., With
J. & A. HERZOG,
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
No. 65 Lake Street,
Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete, [illegible]

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR
AMBROTYPE MEDALS OF
LINCOLN AND HAMLIN,
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON,
BELL AND EVERETT,
BREKINRIDGE and LANE.
BADGES! BADGES!! BADGES!!!
ON FINE SATIN.
CAMPAIGN FLAGS,
[illegible]
Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Childrens' Cabs, Fishing Tackle, etc.
New stock and styles for Fall Trade. Wholesale buyers supplied at low prices, at 138 LAKE STREET,
Barnum Brothers.

CAMPAIGN MEDALS.
Medals containing Portraits of either
LINCOLN AND HAMLIN,
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON,
BELL AND EVERETT,
BRECKINRIDGE & LANE.
Badges for all Parties.
[illegible]
McNALLY & CO., Booksellers, No. 81 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

PURE MILK can be made from
SOLIDIFIED MILK,
Put up in Quart Cans, Dried and Granulated in
Dutchess County, N. Y.,
WARRANTED MADE FROM
PURE MILK.
Invaluable to Mothers and Travelers.
For sale by J. H. REED & CO.,
Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.
☞ DEALERS IN CHOICE COOKING ARTICLES.

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
81......RANDOLPH STREET......81

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON, NAILS, STEEL
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
[illegible] Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

"GET THE BEST."
Thomson's Celebrated
SKIRTS.
Novelties for Autumn, 1860.
THE EUGENIE PARIS CORN.
" CONSTITUTION.
" SOUTHERN QUEEN.
" FAIRY.
" PARISIAN TRAIN.
" ZEPHYR.
[illegible]
The Best is the Cheapest.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.,
[illegible] Broadway, New York.

WALL PAPER!
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
AT
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.
154....South Clark street....154

1860. HATS. 1860.
Fall Styles Now Ready
—AT—
EMERSON'S,
83........LAKE STREET........83
UNDER TREMONT HOUSE.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.
90 . . Clark Street. . . 90
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, [illegible]
GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS,
PIANOS TO RENT.
Apply at Music Store, 90 South Clark street.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
SPRINGFIELD.........ILLINOIS.
[illegible]

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS, Coming [illegible]

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS
F. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

"TYCOON."
Explanation in a Few Days.

COMPLETE OFFICE OUT-FIT.
BUSINESS MEN IN WANT OF
Blank Books,
Writing Paper,
Envelopes,
Office Stationery,
OR,
Commercial Printing
OF ANY DESCRIPTION, AT
LOW PRICES,
Are invited to call on JONES PERDUE & SMALL, 123 Lake street.

FALL TRADE.—1860.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
NO. 21 & 23 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods
FOR
MENS' WEAR.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. [illegible]
Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Black and Fancy Doeskins,
Blue and Black Pilots,
Black and Colored Moscow Beavers,
BROWN, BLACK, BLUE AND ALL COLORS OF
CASTOR BEAVERS.
SILK AND VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and styles.
SATINETTS of all grades and styles.
ALSO
A full and complete stock of
Tailor's Trimmings.
Agents for
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

SKIRTS,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
—AT—
20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150
CENTS.
THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY
AT T. B. CARTER'S,
No. 136.........Lake Street.........No. 136
CHICAGO, ILL.

CONICAL VOLUTE
STEEL CAR SPRINGS,
Manufactured by
The Metallic Car Spring Company
OF NEW YORK.
[illegible]
Freight or Passenger Cars.
[illegible]
CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN,
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION,
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY,
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE,
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
[illegible] South Water street, Chicago.

SCALES! SCALES!!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles are always to be found at the DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot,
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand
HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c. &c.
☞ The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

FLAGS!—FLAGS!—FLAGS!
BANNERS,
Ensigns! Ensigns!
Of every size and description, constantly on hand and made to order at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
BY
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES, CORDAGE AND HEAVY COTTON GOODS.
[illegible]
COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES
Of every description.
Nos. 205 and 207 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells, Chicago.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

ICE PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS,
—AND—
JELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the City Crockery Store of
Bowen Brothers,
No. 73..........LAKE STREET..........No. 73

NEW YORK WIRE MILL—
NELSON & RICHMOND,
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in
WIRE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
[illegible]

BIRD CAGES—BIRD CAGES!
Large Stock, Great Variety.
BREEDING, MOCKING BIRD and CANARY
BIRD CAGES,
Bird Baths, Cuttle Bone, Canary Seed, &c., &c.
[illegible]
M. C. Van Schaack, Jr.,
No. 41 State street, Chicago.

177 - RANDOLPH ST. - 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
[illegible]
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
[illegible]

PALM OIL.—10,000 Lbs. of
PALM OIL.
[illegible]

Special Notices.
☞ A Word to the Ladies.—[illegible]
☞ Why does Cristadoro's [illegible]
☞ Diarrhea, Dysentery, Su[illegible]
☞ Pimples and Skin Disease[illegible]
P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plast[illegible]
☞ Meyers' Miraculous Vermi[illegible]
☞ Bourbon Whisky Bitt[illegible]
☞ Those who are Curious [illegible]
☞ Barry's Tricopherous [illegible]
☞ Congress Water.—Much [illegible]
☞ Brandreth's Pills vs. Sars[illegible]

Stationery &c.
BUTLER & HUNT, 48 S[illegible]
D. A. INGERSOLL, BOOK BINDER AND RUL[illegible]

Plumbing.
GAS PIPE AND FIXT[illegible]
Brown & Wildes[illegible]
Gas Fixtures.
R. D. McFARLA[illegible]
Gas, Steam Fitti[illegible]
PLUMBING ESTABLIS[illegible]
PRACTICAL PLUM[illegible]
TO THE TRA[illegible]

Dentists' Cards.
FULLER & ALBA[illegible]
DENTAL DEPOT IN CH[illegible]
JONES & WH[illegible]
WOOL TWINES & BU[illegible]

$60,000

[illegible] MILL BAGS

P. PALMER,

[illegible] AND 126 LAKE STREET.

"[illegible] TYCOON."

[illegible] in a Few Days.

[illegible] OFFICE OUT-FIT.

[illegible] MEN IN WANT OF

Books,

[illegible] Paper,

Envelopes,

Office Stationery,

[illegible] Printing

[illegible] ANY DESCRIPTION, AT

[illegible] PRICES,

JONES PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street.

[illegible] TRADE.—1860.

[illegible] BENEDICT & CO.,

[illegible] SOUTH WATER STREET,

[illegible] and Jobbers of Goods FOR

[illegible] ENS' WEAR.

[illegible] TOR BEAVERS.

[illegible] VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and [illegible]

ALSO

[illegible] Trimmings.

Agents for [illegible] REPORT OF FASHIONS.

SKIRTS,

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,

Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SHIRTS,

—AT—

40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150 CENTS.

[illegible] EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY AT T. B. CARTER'S,

Lake Street..........No. 136 CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible] NICAL VOLUTE [illegible] EEL CAR SPRINGS,

Manufactured by

[illegible] Metallic Car Spring Company OF NEW YORK.

[illegible] Freight or Passenger Cars.

[illegible] & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street, Chicago.

[illegible] ALES! SCALES! SAFES! SAFES!!

[illegible] So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.

FLAGS!—FLAGS!—FLAGS!—

BANNERS,

Ensigns! Ensigns!

[illegible] LOWEST CASH PRICES, BY

[illegible] BERT HUBBARD & CO.,

Chandlers and Sail Makers,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

[illegible] CORDAGE AND HEAVY COTTON GOODS.

[illegible] TON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES

Of every description.

[illegible] 205 and 207 South Water Street,

Corner of Wells, Chicago.

[illegible] BARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

[illegible] E PITCHERS,

Water Coolers,

[illegible] RUIT JARS,

AND

JELLY CANS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

[illegible] the City Crockery Store of

Bowen Brothers,

[illegible] LAKE STREET..........No 73

[illegible] EW YORK WIRE MILL.—

NELSON & RICHMOND,

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

[illegible] E OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

[illegible] RD CAGES—BIRD CAGES!

Large Stock, Great Variety.

[illegible] DING, MOCKING BIRD and CANARY

BIRD CAGES,

[illegible] Baths, Cuttle Bone, Canary Seed, &c., &c.

M. C. Van Schaack, Jr.,

[illegible] 177 - RANDOLPH - ST. - 177

Third Store East of Briggs House.

[illegible] GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.

[illegible] HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

[illegible] PALM OIL.—10,000 Lbs. of PALM OIL.

Special Notices.

☞ A Word to the Ladies.—In recommending to you to use Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters it is but just to state that as a stimulant to the system in imparting strength and vigor during certain periods [illegible] which are oftimes attended with much pain and trouble, we know of no preparation more highly adapted to all afflictions consequent upon this cause, and for a mother nursing a babe the bitters cannot be dispensed with, especially when the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child; consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the whole system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy, and before so doing, ask your physician who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

☞ Why does Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye present stronger claims to public confidence than any other Hair Dye in existence? BECAUSE it is the only one that has ever been analyzed and publicly approved by the highest Chemical authority. ALSO for the reason that no other dye has ever been subjected to chemical analysis at all. MOREOVER, besides being free from every poisonous ingredient, it confers a finer black or brown, in a shorter space of time than any other dye in the world. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 124 Lake st., Chicago. ly27-D&Wlm.

☞ Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 124 Lake st., Chicago.

☞ Pimples and Skin Diseases are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and women we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practised by persons desirous of good health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions, should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are sold by all Medicine Dealers. ly16 1m

P. P. P.

Park's Prickly Plasters.

They Impart Strength; They Annihilate Pain.

These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive coagulated impurities of the system. Should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. The retain their active properties when other plasters are useless, and where applied PAIN CANNOT EXIST. Every family should have them. One size cloth, three sizes on leather. Samples sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cts. BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York. Sold Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st., and by Druggists generally.

☞ Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, the oldest and best remedy for Exterminating RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS and GARDEN INSECTS.

☞ Principal Depot 512 Broadway, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

☞ Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 73 State street, Chicago.

E. S. LANDON, Agent.

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Chawe (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga Water; which many persons suppose to be the real title of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, is a counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.

CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Springs.

Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros. J. H. Reed & Co.; Fenton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.

☞ Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla. One Twenty-five Cent Box of Brandreth's Pills is warranted to contain more pure Sarsaparilla than any dollar bottle of Sarsaparilla. All who are using Sarsaparilla, let them substitute Brandreth's Pills, and take one each night. The effect will be found superior to the bottled article. A box of the LIFE ADDITION PILLS are warranted equal to two dollar bottles of Sarsaparilla. Try one of these Pills, whose main active ingredient is alkaloid of Sarsaparilla. Take one pill every third day, you who are now using Sarsaparilla or any other tonic remedies. Drop all these for thirty days and use these pills in the place thereof for the time. The cost will be fifty cents, and their worth a thousand dollars. Principal office, 294 Canal-st., New York.

Sold by GEORGE R. STANTON, General Western Agent, 46 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine.

Business Cards.

STILES & DEANE, COUNSELLORS AT LAW And Solicitors in Chancery. Room No. 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

BLACKWELL & MATHIEU, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Rooms 4 & 5, No. 48 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

JOHN D. BROWN'S Abstract OFFICE. Room No. 3, over 124 South Clark street. I have completed my Abstract of the Records of the various Courts, and will now make examination for Judgments, or any other matter which may be required, on short notice and at moderate charges. JNO. D. BROWN. N.B.—My Abstracts of Title will soon be ready.

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COTTAGE GROVE SEMINARY. Located in the southern part of the city, on Cottage Grove avenue. The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10th, 1860. The City Railway passes the Seminary, making it accessible to scholars living at a distance.

DEARBORN SEMINARY ON Wabash ave. bet. Randolph and Washington sts. The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, 1860. Catalogues can be obtained by calling at the Seminary.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—The second year of this Institution will open on the 10th of September. Catalogues may be had at Griggs' Bookstore, 39 Lake street, and at Higgins' Music Store, 117 Randolph street. For further information apply to Mrs. C. V. Waite, Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY —AT— LAKE FOREST ILLINOIS. The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. DICKINSON, D.D., AND DAUGHTERS, will commence on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th. And with accomodations for an additional number of Boarding as well as Day Scholars. Circulars, containing all desirable information, will be given on application by letter or otherwise.

CHICAGO ACADEMY. THE FIFTH YEAR OF THE MISSES LANE AND BAKER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES WILL COMMENCE Monday, Sept. 17th, at 218 Wabash-av. References may be made to Rev. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Prof. C. C. Felton, President of Harvard University; Prof. F. A. Child, Harvard University; Prof. Jas. Pierce, Harvard University; Prof. G. M. Lane, Harvard University. Also to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution: Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Jonathan Burr, Esq., Hon. E. B. Dickey, S. H. Fleetwood, Esq., Hon. [illegible] Lane, Henry Farnam, Esq., [illegible]

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Walworth, Hubbard & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent—Joseph P. Hays retiring from the firm. The remaining members thereof are alone authorized to collect the debts and to settle the business of said firm.

JAMES J. WALWORTH, MARSHALL S. SCUDDER, CALEB C. WALWORTH, of Boston. WILLIAM C. HUBBARD, JOSEPH P. HAYS, of Chicago.

The undersigned, under the style of Walworth, Hubbard & Co., will continue the business of Steam and Gas Fitting, and the furnishing of supplies connected therewith at the former stand, No. 131 Lake street, Chicago. JAMES J. WALWORTH, MARSHALL S. SCUDDER, CALEB C. WALWORTH, WILLIAM C. HUBBARD. Chicago, July 16, 1860.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND Printers' Warehouse, 90..........WASHINGTON STREET..........90 CHICAGO. [illegible] D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

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CATARRH! CATARRH!! DOCTOR SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. [illegible]

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP. [illegible] J. C. MITCHELL.

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print: [illegible] And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPERS, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. [illegible] And a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

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R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting —AND— PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....54 —DEALER IN— Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture, PRACTICAL PLUMBER And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE. The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. ☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS, [illegible] WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO. Post Office Box [illegible]

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO. WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF JONES & WHITE, (S. S. BINGHAM, MANAGER,) 108 . . Randolph Street . . 108 [illegible] PORCELAIN TEETH, [illegible]

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE. 205 South Water street.

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.		Trains Arrive.	
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.			
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.	
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.	
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.			
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.	
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.	
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.			
6.40 A. M.		5.00 A. M.	
7.25 P. M.		8.20 P. M.	
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.			
9.45 A. M.		6.00 A. M.	
9.30 P. M.		5.00 P. M.	
DIXON AIR LINE.			
9.45 A. M.		5.30 A. M.	
9.40 P. M.		5.00 P. M.	
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.			
9.15 A. M.		5.55 A. M.	
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.	
4.15 P. M.	Mendota Accommodation.		
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.			
6.25 A. M.		9.00 A. M.	
6.25 P. M.		9.00 P. M.	
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.			
9.15 A. M.		5.50 A. M.	
9.15 P. M.		6.60 P. M.	
4.30 P. M.	Peru Accommodation.		
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.			
9.00 A. M.		6.10 A. M.	
9.00 P. M.		7.20 P. M.	
4.45 P. M.	Wilmington Accommodation.		
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.			
9.45 A. M.		5.15 A. M.	
9.30 P. M.		6.45 P. M.	
3.00 P. M.	Janesville Acc.	12.55 M.	
MILWAUKEE.			
9.45 A. M.		1.55 P. M.	
9.00 P. M.		6.45 P. M.	
5.25 P. M.	Waukegan Accommodation.		

☞ *Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.*

Physical Education—The Strong Man, and how he became such.

[From the New York World.]

The public have been not a little interested, for a few years, in occasional accounts of Dr. Winship, the "strong Yankee's" experience in physical self-education. He is but about twenty-six years old, five feet seven inches in height, and weighs one hundred and forty-eight pounds. He can lift *two thousand pounds!* and is now the best example of physical education in the United States. He was seventeen years of age before he began his experiments, and was then but five feet high, and weighed only one hundred pounds; his health was not good, for he already suffered from the usual dyspeptical troubles of American youth. So great have been his improvements, that he now declares it to be his opinion that no one, having "an atom of strength and life," need despair of the benefits of a right system of training. He instances Dr. Warren's testimony respecting a veteran invalid who began gymnastics in his seventieth year, with very salutary effects; and, of course, old Carnardo (famous in Addison's *Spectator*) is not forgotten, who, though no gymnast, began in his fortieth year to restore a broken constitution, and lived a life of health and of enviable cheerfulness till his hundredth year.

But what has been the efficacious theory of the strong Yankee? He has given it in the Massachusetts *Teacher*, but, unfortunately, in an article of too great length to be read much. We propose to take unusual liberties with the communication, in order to condense into a more readable shape, his interesting details. They are the best prescriptions we have ever met for physical self-recuperation; and, in this day, when "muscular" merit has become a matter of special ambition, and physical training a subject of even moral preachments, it may not be unprofitable to present to the public an example which, from both its moderate good sense, and its extraordinary results, may be pronounced a model one.

How, then, has the Yankee doctor surpassed all the pugilistic training of the age? We enumerate, at much length, the principles of his system. We give the most essential particulars, presenting them, however, with our own numeration:

1. He has breathed an abundance of fresh air "almost constantly;" practising, we suppose, inflation of the lungs.

2. He has drank no ardent spirits, and used no tobacco. The English "training" for the "ring," it is well known, prohibits these articles.

3. He has taken, nearly every day, about a *half-hour's gymnastic exercise*, in the open air, and his is an example of the surprising moderation with which he has accomplished surprising results.

4. He has eaten heartily of such food, animal and vegetable, as agreed with his stomach, scouting the maxim that "you should leave the table hungry." He began not to recover from this dyspepsia till he escaped this nonsense.

5. He has taken at least ten hours' rest daily, including sleep, and appears to have devoted as much of it to sleep as nature would allow.

6. He has worn every article of his dress as loose and as easy as the freest action of his muscles and limbs would demand.

7. He has used the bath once a week in winter, and twice a week in summer. He denounces the daily use of cold baths.

He has pursued this course for nine years, and it has, during this long period, afforded him some important observations, if not discoveries. Here are a few of them:

1. That it is as easy to increase the strength of the human body as it is that of a magnetic.

2. That whatever increased his strength, increased his general health. He enjoys now the maximum of the latter as he probably does of the former—for his force is now equal to that of two ordinary men.

3. That by developing his body harmoniously, he could preclude the possibility of hernia, or any similar injury, that otherwise might result from an extremely violent exercise of his muscles.

4. That *lifting* is the safest and surest method of producing "harmonious" development, as also the most strengthening of all exercise—a fact not generally supposed.

5. That the performance of twenty different gymnastic feats once, is better than the performance of one feat twenty times.

6. That he gained more by forty minutes' exercise once in two days, than by twenty minutes once a day.

7. Twenty or fifteen minutes' gymnastics sufficed for each day.

8. That as strength increases, more intense but less protracted exercise should be the rule.

9. That increase of muscular power is attended with a proportionate increase of digestive power.

10. That great physical strength may be acquired independently of hereditary tendency to it—and, indeed, in spite of hereditary weakness of constitution.

11. That increased strength cannot long continue on a purely vegetable diet.

12. That increasing the strength makes exercise take place less by the skin, and more by the lungs and other emunctories.

13. That long before we could raise eleven hundred pounds with the hands, or shoulder a barrel of flour, we had put to flight the whole brood of ailments—sick head aches, nervousness, indigestion, etc., which are the familiar companions of American health, or rather ill-health.

The Sampsonian doctor proceeds to give some very judicious rules, deduced from his experience, for all aspirants to good health and manly vigor. He advises that:

1. You should select for your sleeping room an apartment on the "sunny side," and let sun play into it, at least six hours a day, if the clouds will allow him to show his face.

2. Keep it ventilated all the time, and especially keep the windows partially open at night, but avoid drafts.

3. Practice general ablution once a week in cold weather, twice a week in warm. Too much bathing, he asserts, "defeats every intention for which water is externally applied."

4. Take not less than eight hours' rest per day.

5. Use no food which has been prepared in a copper, brass, or bell metal utensil. Use no water that has been in contact with lead.

6. Use such food as your appetite prefers, in spite of Liebig or any other authority.

7. Practice lifting as the best of gymnastics; but begin cautiously, and be careful of too much fatigue. Dumb bells he considers next desirable to lifting.

8. Never exceed half an hour in any gymnastic exercise.

9. Never rise early unless you retire early. Be sure to get sleep enough.

10. Gradually wear less and less clothing about the neck, till you can keep it entirely exposed without taking cold.

Such is an outline of Dr. Winship's system. It is singularly sensible; it is almost universally practicable, except, perhaps, the prescription about sleep. Could it be generally adopted in the United States, we doubt not that, in one generation, it would reduce the medical faculty fifty per cent., and the rates of life assurance correspondingly, and render us the most vigorous and most long lived nation on the globe, as we are now decidedly the "smartest." *Vive la Yankee docteur!*

Singular Marriages.

From the following anecdotes related by a correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal*, it appears that the marriage customs of Owen county, Indiana, are not a little peculiar:

In Owen county, a man eighty years of age married, as his third or fourth successive wife, a girl of about seventeen summers. The next Sabbath they entered church together; the young bride, as the eyes of her youthful familiar associates in the congregation turned upon her, dropped herself, exceedingly abashed, into a seat near the door. A few days subsequently she chastised her step-daughter, aged about thirteen years, with unmerciful severity; and the venerable sire, to show his indorsement of his new wife's administration, renewed the chastisement of his daughter to inhumanity. An indictment has been found against him by the grand jury. He and his youthful partner have since disagreed, and a final separation has taken place.

Another widower of fourscore, in the same county, married a widow of twoscore years or more. Appearing hand in hand a few days afterwards, in a public congregation, there were significant glances of many eyes and a general laugh in the audience. The cause of the laughter were the manifest affection of the loving and newly allied couple, and the groom's appearance with gloves on. Such a thing as his wearing gloves had not been known by the oldest or youngest inhabitants. One spectator said "he pulled them fashionably, finger at a time, as though he had been used to wearing gloves."

A neat and pretty maiden in Sullivan county, the heiress of a handsome property, made a mutual matrimonial agreement with a homely penniless, awkward and uncultivated youth of eighteen, but as the time drew near for the consummation of their plighted vows, the prospective groom informed his intended as follows: "My father says I sha'n't marry unless I first pay him for my time!" This unwelcome intelligence did not dispirit the fair maiden. With that perseverance which distinguishes woman's heart, she immediately authorized her swain to learn of his father what amount would pay for his time. The sum required was two hundred dollars; the money was by her advanced, the father was satisfied, the purchase made, and the marriage ceremony was performed. Since which time a married happiness, personally, cheerfully and unobtrusively, is visible in the one "bought with a price."

Miscellaneous.

—William S. Campbell, U. S. Consul to Rotterdam, and daughter, were among the passengers by the Adriatic.

—Rumor has it that the British Consul has secured the whole of the Clarendon Hotel at Saratoga for the accommodation of the Prince of Wales, who will make a brief stay there on his way to Washington.

—The *Jewish Messenger* cautions the public against an impostor who calls himself Nelton and Abramowitch, according to circumstances, and tells different stories to different people. He dresses in priestly attire, with a white cravat and black cassock. While asking the editor for charity, he appropriated an article of silverware from the mantle-piece.

—Barry Turner, a sporting man in Washington, was on Friday sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, on a charge of robbing a person with whom he and others were playing cards. He addressed the Court, attributing his wrong doing to constant habits of intoxication; also William Marquis, a keeper of a faro bank there, was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

—Dr. F. Newbury Clark, on Saturday last, extracted a tooth from Robinson & Co.'s celebrated performing lion, at Buckhannon, Va. The operation was witnessed by some thirty or forty persons, and proved highly satisfactory to his lion highness as well as the spectators. Dr. C. has the tooth preserved, which is quite a lion itself, from the fact that it has assisted in masticating three hundred thousand pounds of beef!

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes, in relation to the Springfield demonstration: "Mr. Lincoln's bearing to-day under such a tribute of personal popularity and admiration as I have never before seen paid to any human being, more and more convinces me of the real greatness of his character and of his fitness for the highest position in the gift of the people."

—A Democrat, writing from St. Paul, says: "The nomination of Breckinridge and Lane is gaining in favor every day. Although I anticipate much strength for them here, they are stronger than I supposed. A reaction against Douglas and for Breckinridge and Lane has commenced, and it is far-reaching and wide-spread."

—An Illinois exchange says: "We suspect that it is not generally known throughout the State, that our most successful Morgan County farmers make a regular habit of feeding stone coal to their hogs. It gives them a good appetite, and promotes their health in various ways. The roughness of it promotes digestion, and the sulphur it contains purifies their blood. We are told there is no trouble in getting hogs to eat it, as they 'pitch in' with hoggish greediness."

—A correspondent, writing from the Saratoga Springs, says: "Beautiful women are here in prodigious force. Grey eyes that outshine the dawn, and tresses like the night; gorgeous blossoms from the rosebud garden of girls waiting anxiously to be plucked by some hand, gold gauntletted and jewelled; some have a lilac glow only, or I should be gathering them right and left. The fluttering parterre of ribands and scarfs, of pert little summer hats, jaunty and lace-trimmed, to be seen at the spring in the morning, is sufficient to plunge any well regulated bachelor into the most hopeless dejection and melancholy."

—The Pittsburg *Gazette* says there are one hundred and forty six papers in that State now supporting the Republican candidates, which opposed Fremont and the Republican party in 1856. Of all the Fillmore papers, there are, says the *Gazette*, but two which now support Bell and Everett. Lincoln is sure of an overwhelming majority in the old Keystone State.

—Daniel Sears, Esq., of Boston, hitherto a liberal benefactor of Amherst College, has sent to the Treasurer of that institution a small and carefully sealed box, with the instruction that it is not to be opened for 100 years, on pain of a forfeiture of the gift which it contains. Speculation is at fault as to the contents and the reasons for the accompanying condition. The shrewdest guess is that the box holds deeds of real estate in Boston, now under lease for 100 years, but then to be transferred to the college.

—The Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley, whose visit to this country a year ago has been occasionally spoken of in the papers, has recently been engaged in a discussion on sporting matters in the columns of his organ, the London *Field*. In one of his communications, he thus establishes his claim to be considered a grammarian, and an expert in natural history. He says: "I ought to know the English *rabbit* naturally and scientifically, having studied *ornithology*, and killed and eaten them all my life." He further makes mention of a whale as an "ornithological specimen."

—The famous Blondin has a rival at Niagara in the person of Signor Farini who will open his mad performances on the 16th. He has selected a place near the outlet of the Hydraulic Canal, a short distance below the Niagara House, where the river is about 2,000 feet wide—the widest place between the Falls and Lewiston—and where the banks are also very high. His bills for the 15th state that he will walk from the American side at 4 P. M., and on returning he will draw a rope up from the steamer Maid of the Mist, fasten it to his cable, and descend head foremost to the deck of the steamer, a distance of perhaps of 150 feet. He will return to his cable by the same route. This is a performance never before undertaken by Blondin or any one else.

—A Palermo letter gives the following anecdote of a sister of charity: "A young patriot, named Francisco Riso, was killed on April 4th, during a popular demonstration which took place before Garibaldi's arrival. On April 20th, his father, Giovanni Riso, sixty years old, was shot by the Bourbon soldiers without so much as the form of a trial. On the very day that Garibaldi entered Palermo, a young and beautiful nun, Ignacia Riso, the sister and daughter of the two Risos above named, left the convent, and amidst a shower of balls and grape shot, a cross in one hand and a poignard in the other, placed herself at the head of Garibaldi's column, crying, 'Down with the Bourbons! Death to the tyrant! Vengeance!' She kept her place as long as the fighting lasted, and her courageous attitude electrified the volunteers. Ever since that day the name of Ignacia Riso has been held sacred. When she passes in the street the soldiers bow low and bless her with the most profound respect. Garibaldi himself pays her great attention, and loves her as if she were his own daughter."

A Fish Story from Japan.

The Japanese correspondent of the *Home Journal* is responsible for the following:

Well, I have got to the headquarters of the mermaids now, where they make them! Yes, sir, *make* them, A No. 1 mermaids, ancient and fishy—just as good mermaids as ever lived down among the coral palaces below, and spent their time a combing of their long raven hair! I have seen several, and if any one doubts the mermaids, send me a draft for five pounds sterling, and I will forward the best in the market, though for my own part, I like the *land*-maids of Niphon better, and would not exchange one of our nutbrown girls, patting along the Tokaido with naked feet and ankles, for all fishy, watery sirens, whatsoever. Perhaps our mermaids do not amount to much. I must confess that the dried skull of an ape, so ingeniously fastened to a dried fish's body that you cannot possibly tell the point of union, is more curious than lovely; but we excel in crabs. In fact, we lay Yokuhama Bay against the world for them. Crabs that will seize a small boy, when swimming, by the seat of applied learning, till not all the birchen trees in academic groves could so frighten him for his life. Crabs, that from tip to tip of their extended claws, measure twelve feet! Imagine a spider of that proportion of legs, and a body like a wash tub, coming sideways at you, when you are walking with pretty Molly in a shady grove.

Hood's "Impromptus."

The following scraps were for the most part found in Hood's pocket book, and they serve to illustrate how he gathered together the materials of his good sayings, and shows that many of his "impromptus" were red from squibs already carefully loaded, and only waiting for the proper time and opportunity to fire them off:

Some men pretend to *penetration*, who have not *half-penny*-tration.

"*Worming* out secrets." After a shower the worms come forth; so—wet a man's clay and you will soon see his secrets.

The French always put the cart before the horse: *Pere la Chaise*, for a chaise and pair.

Mutes at a door hint at Dife's Mutability.

January is cold—but Fabbervery!

The Germans would have made Adam of *pipe* clay.

A ghost full of the Esprit de Corpse.

As superior in strength as A-bility to D-bility.

A good Church minister described as Piety Parsonified.

How many kinds Currents are there? Three—red, white, and black—a black currant in the Black Sea, a white current in the White Sea' and a red currant in the Red Sea.

PREACHERS' SALARIES.—*Zion's Herald* gives the following tables, showing the finances of the New England Methodist conferences, and the amount raised by them severally for the support of the Gospel at home, and for the benevolent enterprises of the day, arranged in the order of their contributions, the largest first, and the least last. The average receipts of the preachers, as reported in the Minutes of 1860, are as follows:

New England Conference	$[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]
East Maine	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]

Average amount paid by each member for the support of the effective preachers:

New England Conference	$[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]
East Maine	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]

A FASHIONABLE CHOIR.—Next came a song of praise by four persons in an organ loft. How beautifully they warbled! I was carried straight back to the opera, with its pride and pomp of scenic illusions, intoxicating sounds, brilliant eyes, brilliant jewels, dazzling toilette, immaculate kids. The soprano led off with a splendid staccato passage, in which the high notes danced and capered like lambs on a hillside. Then she ceased, and the tenor took up the strain and prolonged it with clear trumpet tones; then he stopped, and the contralto sang a few sweet notes; and lastly, the basso added his voice to those of the other three, and the whole party commenced a terrific struggle for supremacy in the final. The contest was exciting, and the result doubtful for a few moments, but at last the soprano was triumphant, ending with a tremendous trill which entirely silenced her antagonists.

A GREAT LAND PROJECT.—Steps are in progress for the organization of a company in London, with a capital of £500,000 sterling (over $2,500,000,) to be devoted to the purchase and settlement of lands in Illinois. "The Prairie Land Emigration Company" state that a conditional purchase has been made of 250,000 acres of prairie land from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, "that when the sale is completed the company will not be in any way connected with the Illinois Central Railroad or its affairs, but will hold the land by a direct tenure in freehold." The scheme is said to be similar to that of the Canada Land Company, which was started in London some years since, and which has successfully established a large population upon its lands, and proved an extremely profitable speculation to its shareholders.

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENCY —OF— Howe's Improved Standard SCALES.

Strong & Ross' Patent

Require no Pit; have no Check Rods; will weigh correctly when out of level; no friction on Knife Edges; receive all friction and wear on balls; no jarring of the Platform affects the working of the Scales; possess Six Points of Improvement, as shown in a Railroad Track Scale (weighing thirty tons); a Hay, Coal and Cattle Scale (weighing four tons each,) set up on the floor of our warehouse, which can be taken apart and set up in a few minutes should the purchaser desire.

Howe's Weighing Scales HAVING RECEIVED FIRST CLASS PREMIUMS From the VERMONT STATE FAIR, NEW YORK STATE FAIR, VIRGINIA STATE CENTRAL FAIR, UNITED STATES FAIR, VIRGINIA STATE FAIR, AND FRANKLIN INSTITUTE FAIR.

We have now only to invite the public to examine our large stock of Scales of every variety, and also to test the principle of a

Four Ton Scale,

Set up on the floor of our store, as well as to examine certificates of their superiority from many of our leading houses.

Certificates from a few Reliable Parties:

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL COMPANY, Washington, N. J., June 21st, 1857.

Messrs. Strong & Ross, Brandon, Vt., have put up this spring, a two hundred ton scale of their peculiar plan, at Inclined Plane No. 4, west of the Morris Canal, near this place. The platform is seventy feet long and thirty feet wide, on an inclination of one in ten; there has been weighed on it already about 60,000 tons of iron ore and coal, and as much more has passed over it without being weighed; the loads weighed averaged about 60 tons at one draft; although it has not been in use long enough to enable me to give a decided opinion as to its merits, I can say, with pleasure, that a three months' use has shown it both accurate and durable, under very severe tests, while its simple construction renders it less liable to get out of order, than any scale I am acquainted with.

A. P. BERTHOUD, Agent and Asst. Engr. in charge of the Works.

I have witnessed the operation of the above mentioned scale, and fully concur in all that Mr. Berthoud has stated respecting it. W. H. TALCOTT, Supt. and Engr.

MORRIS CANAL OFFICE, Jersey City, June 25, 1857.

WASHINGTON, New Jersey, August 28th, 1859.

Messrs. STRONG & ROSS—Gentlemen: The use of the 200 ton scale erected by you at the Incline Plane No. 4, west of the Morris Canal, in March, 1857, has strengthened my opinion expressed in my previous certificate, that it is not only durable, but accurate, and easily adjusted. There has been weighed on it this season, from April to this time, about 143,000 tons, without altering in any respect the sensitiveness of the beam, or the accuracy of the results; this, for a platform 70 feet long and 30 wide, with a double track, and the loads weighed on alternate sides, is recommendation enough. Respectfully yours, A. P. BERTHOUD, Agent and Asst. Engr. in charge.

I fully endorse the above certificate of Mr. Berthoud, both from personal inspection and my knowledge of Mr. Berthoud's opportunity and ability to judge correctly as to the proper working of the scale. W. H. TALCOTT, Superintendent and Engineer Morris Canal.

NEW YORK, 1st April, 1859.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We have had in use for some months, upon our coal dock at Elizabethport, New Jersey, one of Howe's Improved Scales, Strong & Ross' Patent, and cheerfully certify to its correctness and adaptation to our wants. Simple in construction, easily adjusted, occupying a smaller space in depth than scales of this capacity, it seems to us to meet the full requirements of the scale-purchasing public. RANDOLPH & CO., Miners of the Spring Mt. Lehigh Coal.

OFFICE [illegible] AVE. RAILROAD, New York, 14 April, 1859.

Having taken out our old scale from a pit, which, from its death was always troublesome, and having put in one of Howe's Improved Scales, we deem it our duty to add our testimony to its entire adaptability to weighing purposes. It is simple, requiring little depth and small amount of labor, or expense in putting it up. It is wonderfully accurate, and from its construction durable and easily adjusted. M. D. HUGHES, Pres't. E. S. DICKINSON, Supt.

CLEVELAND & MAHONING RAILROAD, Vice Pres't and Supt's Office, Cleveland, O., March 12, '60.

I take pleasure in stating that the Howe's Track Scales, furnished us last fall, has thus far worked to our entire satisfaction. Yours respectfully, (Signed) CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice Pres't. & Supt.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON R. R., Jan. 30, 1859.

The Thirty Ton Railroad Track Scale which you put up at Brandon Station, in September, 1855, has worked to our entire satisfaction. Its unvarying accuracy, and its simplicity and economy of construction, are sufficient inducements for all Railroad Companies, who may be in want of track scales, to use them. E. A. CHAPIN, Supt. Rutland & Burlington & Cheshire Railroads.

OFFICE OF R. HOE & CO., Printing Press, Machine and Saw Manufacturers, 29 and 31 Gold St., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1859.

We have one of Messrs. Strong & Ross' Patent Eight Ton Scales in use, sold to us by Mr. Frank E. Howe. We like it so well that we have ordered another of the same size. R. HOE & CO.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1859.

Having two of How's Improved Scales in use, both at our Foundry and Factory, we do not hesitate to say that they are the most perfect and reliable scales ever made. We have never yet found any scales to stand the severe usage of our business. The patent ball arrangement, and self-adjustibility of the scale—its simplicity and compactness—requiring no pit and receiving all shocks, and wear and tear, on the four balls, instead of the knife edges as in other scales. We believe these alone to be evidence enough of the superiority of this scale. S. C. HERRING & CO.

MORGAN IRON WORKS, New York, Aug. 10, 1857.

To whom it may concern: We hereby certify that we have had in use, for the past six months one of Messrs. Strong & Ross' Patent Platform Scales, of fifty tons capacity, which has worked to our entire satisfaction, so much so that we have ordered an additional one of twenty-five tons capacity, and we most cheerfully recommend said patent to those in want of scales. QUINTARD & WHITNEY.

Account of Trial of Scales at Vermont State Fair, 1858.

[From the Burlington Free Press.]

Correct and reliable standards of measurement by weight in the community, are only second in value to correct principles in dealing, and a reliable currency. In view of this consideration, the recent trial of hay scales, at the State Fair, and its results, are worthy of note. We premise by remarking that, at the State Fair at Montpelier last year, two competitors on scales appeared; and after the trial, the first premium was awarded to Mr. John Howe, Jr., of Brandon, for hay-scales, of the Strong & Ross patent; and the second to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury. The same parties met again at Burlington, this fall, prepared for a thorough trial of the respective merits of the scales—the one party desiring to retain its new pre-eminence, and the other determined to regain its lost prize. A thorough trial was instituted, and the following were some of the severe tests applied: Five tons of railroad iron were placed in turn upon the scales, and the whole mass moved first to one side and then to the other of the platform, and an additional weight of 1,000 lbs in 50 lb. weights was weighed while the five tons occupied the various positions. Again, 5,000 lbs of iron were placed upon a truck, and weighed successively, on each of the four corners of the platform, and in the center of it. Small weights, of from 2½ lbs. to 5 lbs., were then weighed. Men were weighed, singly and together, and single and aggregate weights were compared, to see if there were any variations. We are assured, by one of the committee before whom the trial was made, that Strong & Ross' Scales exhibited surprising accuracy, through all the tests of this severe trial, while the other scales, though correct in many cases, did not show entire uniformity throughout, especially, exhibiting variations of some consequence when the heavy weights were moved to the different corners of the platforms. The award of a diploma, for the best hay scales, was accordingly made to Mr. Howe.

The limits of our article do not allow us to describe the construction of these scales; but an examination of the principle on which they are made, has convinced us of their very great value. The scales, in addition to their reliability, possess peculiar advantages. They are simple; they do not see how they could be more so. They are, consequently, cheap. They are guarded, by a peculiar device, from a jury by sudden shocks, so that heavy weights can be rapidly trundled on and off their platform, without liability to derange the apparatus. The hay-scales require no pit which, in many cases, costs as much as the scales. These are advantages which would seem to place them beyond the fear of rivals.

We particularly desire not to be understood as undervaluing the scales of Messrs. Fairbanks, which have, unquestionably, deserved the high distinction they have obtained; but we are inclined to adopt the opinion of an experienced and capable machinist, who was, also, one of the committee before whom the recent trial was conducted, who has expressed to us his deliberate conviction, (we use his own words,) that "the Brandon Scales must take the lead;" and the opinion is strengthened by the testimony of those who are in daily use of the scales.

All descriptions of Platform Weighing Scales, under the "Strong & Ross" Patent, from one pound capacity upwards to one thousand tons, including the ordinary Hay Scales, so called, Railroad Track Scales, and Canal Weigh-lock Scales, are sold by

THOS. S. DICKERSON,

General Western Agent,

TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE,

45 Wabash Av., Chicago.

BURCH'S IRON BUILDING.

Insurance.

FIRE, MARINE, —AND— LIFE INSURANCE.

Miller & Willmarth, AGENTS FOR THE

MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York. HOME, " " PHENIX, " " WASHINGTON, " " LORILLARD, " " CITIZENS, " " PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I. CONWAY, of Conway, Mass. HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.

Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

INSURANCE.—Economy and Security. THE "REPUBLIC" INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Issues Participating Fire Policies On the most FAVORABLE TERMS. Policy Holders received back, last year, 50 per Cent. of the Premiums Paid. S. C. HIGGINSON & CO., No. 4 Board of Trade Building, South Water street—near Wells.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets Jan. 1, 1860..........$[illegible] Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA. Capital and Surplus......$359,746.70. OFFICERS. GEO. H. HART, Pres't. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer. E. P. ROSS, Vice Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Asst. Sec'y. Curtis L. North, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago. DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, —OF— HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819 - - - - - Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.02. Fire and Inland Navigation Risks TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.

[illegible table of assets]

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of the duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois. Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. Cash Capital and Surplus..........$275,000. Seventy-five per cent of the net profits divided annually to Insurers. STANDARD FIRE INS. CO. Of New York. Cash Capital..........$200,000. Insure also in FIRE INS. CO., of London, Capital..........$4,[illegible] EAGLE & ALBION LIFE INS. CO. Of London. Capital..........$[illegible] Will insure Merchandise, Household Furniture, Buildings, Grain in Store in Elevators, &c. L. E. ALEXANDER, Agent, 150 South Water street, Three doors above Lasalle, Steel's Block.

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. January 1st, 1860. CASH CAPITAL..........SURPLUS..........

[illegible table of assets]

Total Liabilities . . . $40,704 53. H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago. Applications for insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the Agency, will receive [illegible] M. MAGILL, General Agent, 41 and 43 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies in the Western or South Western States may be addressed.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY. HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus..........$[illegible] MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus..........$[illegible] ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus..........$[illegible] INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus..........$174,[illegible] LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus..........$[illegible] MARINE INSURANCE: PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., Total Assets..........$1,[illegible] LIFE INSURANCE: MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J. Total Assets..........$[illegible] PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN, AGENTS. 188..........South Water Street..........188

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut. PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st. NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Norwich, Conn. Paid up Capital, $151,636,33. INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, Practical Optician, [illegible] SOUTH CLARK STREET.......... Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glass inserted into old frames.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, the Oculist and Aurist, No. 124 Randolph street, three doors east of Clark, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY.—Being prepared to receive orders for their SUPERIOR GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATES, Would call attention to the low cost of this Fire-Proof material, [illegible] GENUINE EAGLE CO.'S SLATES [illegible] G. FURMAN, Agent, 27 Commercial street, New York.

H. KNAPP, M. D., FORMERLY OF NEW YORK. [illegible] CANCERS, [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County. [illegible] WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. L. C. P. FREER, [illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible] AMOS G. THROOP, JAMES W. SCOVILLE, Assignees. Chicago, Aug. 4th, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF COUPON BONDS [illegible] CLAPP, KENT & BEEKLEY, by E. S. BROWN, Attorney. Chicago, August 6th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Nathan Squires and Rosella Squires, his wife, did on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1859, execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, [illegible] MARCELLUS B. SMITH, Mortgagee. Chicago, July 23d, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, Aug. 4th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By virtue of a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date [illegible] ISAAC HALSTED, Assignee. Rockford, August 6th, 1860.

ESTATE OF GEO. W. DOLE, Deceased. Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Geo. W. Dole, late of Cook county, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook county, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, being the 17th day thereof. GEO. F. RUMSEY, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Executors and Trustees. Chicago, July 5, 1860.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

Chicago Lead Works. Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West side. LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge. PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. ☞ Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 123. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION. LESTER'S IMPROVED FURNACE AND STOVES. LETTERS PATENT have been obtained upon this Furnace [illegible] VENTILATION. [illegible] REFERENCES—W. W. Boyington, Carter & Bauer, Architects; W. H. Wells, Sup. Pub. Schools; Jas. Ward, Esq., Board of Education. M. W. LESTER, Patentee, 89 Lasalle st., P. O. Box 3,203. Chicago, July 14, 1860.

FAY & COMPANY'S Machinery Depot, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Have the Largest and Best Assortment of STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES, Woodworth Planing Machines, WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING. Doane's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines. Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOR & CO'S Celebrated Dutch Anker Brand BOLTING CLOTHS. A Large stock constantly on hand. Also, HART & MUNSON'S PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS. Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c. At the very Lowest Cash Prices. W. H. DOANE, Agent, 139 Clark-st., Chicago.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations [illegible]

Sewing Machines.

$28, $28, $35, $35, $40, $40. SEWING MACHINES! FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING. 5,500 already in use. Double Thread, Grover & Baker Stitch, and WARRANTED equal to the very best at any price. [illegible] Call at 138 Lake street. CORNELL & COMPANY.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT Lock-Stitch Family SEWING MACHINES! $25, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35. [illegible] WHEELER & WILSON $100 MACHINE. We also have the METROPOLITAN [illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. [illegible]

Wholesale Houses

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWL BORDERS, Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts, Small Wares, Notions, ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c. Constantly on hand at prices LOW for CASH. ADDISON GRAVES, 70..........Lake Street..........70

FOR THE FALL TRADE 1860. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, WHOLESALE DEALERS, 20..........Lake Street..........20 Have now received an unusually large and complete Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, And are prepared to supply Western Merchants at Low Prices.

1860—H. W. HUNT & CO.—1860 MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Linens, Ducks, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c. Goods at the Lowest Market Rates. NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET, (UP-STAIRS.)

1860. FALL TRADE. 1860. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS BOOTS & SHOES. 25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, [illegible] SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, [illegible] We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots and Shoes, NO. 22..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 22 CHICAGO, ILL. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes, In all the States without exception. ☞ After the 15th of June we shall be found at the new and elegant store, No. 22 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue. C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co.) WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE, Dried Fruits and Fish. 16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18 CHICAGO.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake Street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin. A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.

LELAND & MIXER, IN FLANDER'S BLOCK, Opposite Michigan Central Depot, foot of South Water st. PREMIUM HAMS! They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent [illegible] Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand. P. O. BOX 4374..........CHICAGO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. The Celebrated Copper Toe! [illegible] CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 60 . . Lake Street. . . 60. We own the exclusive right for the sale of MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES, [illegible] WADSWORTH & WELLS.

STRAW GOODS FOR JUNE TRADE. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 35 LAKE STREET, Have a very large stock of Men's, Boys, Misses, and Children's STRAW GOODS, To which they invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY Dealers.

HUGHES, DUFFY & GREENAWAY, IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS, 341 Broadway, New York, 341. [illegible]

PARKER & RAYMOND, [illegible] General Commission Merchants, [illegible]

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

Smith, Pollard & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS. 191 SOUTH WATER STREET. 191 Have now in store a large stock of GROCERIES, Which we offer to purchasers at a very SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST. Our stock consists in part of TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS, And ALL OTHER ARTICLES Usually Kept in a Grocery Store. COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE GROCERIES Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices. SMITH, POLLARD & CO., 191..........South Water Street..........191

No. 37 Lake St., | IRON BLOCK | No. 45 Wabash av. REMOVAL. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in Burch's Iron Block, Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions. Customers will always find us with full lines of the best brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c. We shall continue our motto, "LOW PRICES WIN," And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hardware and Cutlery, NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON, Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c. 18 . . Lake Street . . . 18 SIGN OF THE SCISSORS. Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill. FREDERICK JEWETT. CALVIN B. BUTLER.

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE, Silver Plated & Britannia Ware, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THOMAS F. BYRN, [illegible] LAKE STREET.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. SCHOOL FURNITURE on hand and to order. ☞ Particular Attention paid to Country Orders.

Banking and Exchange.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF Liverpool and N. York Packet Ships, Sailing on the 4th and 19th of every month. [illegible] DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND. [illegible] WILLIAMS & GUION, [illegible]

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS, No. 13 Congress Street, Boston. COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED AND NEGOTIATED. COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the NEW ENGLAND STATES. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission. [illegible]

BANK OF FOND DU LAC, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN. [illegible] Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital $500,000. J. Y. SCAMMON, President. [illegible] ☞ Collections made and paid for [illegible]

MARSHALL & DRURY, EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, [illegible]

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank OF [illegible] CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA. [illegible]

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business of Bankers and Exchange Dealers. Exchange on all parts of Europe. [illegible]

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK, LACON, ILLINOIS. C. D. Cutler, Cashier..........W. F. Bangs, Pres. Collections made in Marshall and adjoining counties, and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS. 44 & 46 LASALLE STREET. Banking Department. [illegible] SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. [illegible] COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, [illegible] DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. [illegible] STOCK DEPARTMENT. [illegible] FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. [illegible] HOFFMANN & GELPCKE. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, [illegible] AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBURG, &c.

For Pike's Peak.

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned are prepared to offer [illegible] QUARTZ PULVERIZER, [illegible] We WARRANT the Mills to do [illegible]

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS. [illegible]

FOR THE GOLD MINES. [illegible]

J. D. GOODING, [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 15, 1860.

The exchange market is still overstocked and declining. The heavier banks whose customers are principally produce dealers, don't care to buy at any price. The current buying figures are about ⅛@1c when parties can be found to purchase. Should prices of produce continue satisfactory, Eastern and Canada funds will be able to obtain circulation here; but their presence would be temporary, for our own "rag-mills" would soon be set vigorously at work to drive out the intruders. For the next few months there will be employment at the West for all the currency at command to move our truly magnificent crop to the Eastern and Southern markets. Already several of our banks find themselves short, and the movement has but just commenced. It would in the meantime be wise for the West to replenish her empty coffers with a good supply of coin—an article which she can now readily command in exchange for the rich products of her teeming prairies.

The selling rate of exchange to-day is ⅛ of 1 per cent. premium for currency. Round lots could be had of some of the larger banks at a concession of ⅛ from the current price.

Gold buying ⅛; selling 1@1¼, the higher figure for small lots.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The following figures show the imports at and exports from the port of New York for the last week and since January 1st:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 15.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

[illegible]

The *Persia*, with one day's later European news, was telegraphed to-day—comprising the advices brought yesterday by the *Anglo Saxon*.

The produce markets to-day were generally active, and there was a good attendance on Change. The receipts of all kinds of grain were heavy—amounting in all to 237,533 bushels, of which 134,238 was wheat and flour.

The continued good supply of wheat as well as another advance in freights rendered the market rather heavy and prices declined about 1c; but under an active demand by shippers, the market towards the close rallied slightly, and closed firm, with considerable inquiry by speculators. Sales amount to about 125,000 bu at 85@87½c for No. 1 Spring; 80@82c for No. 2 Spring; and 74@75c for Rejected. Winter wheat was in good demand and firm, with limited transactions at $1.00 for No. 1 Red and 94c for No. 2 Red. Corn was less active and the market declined 1½ cent and closed quiet. About 70,000 bushels changed hands at 41c for No. 2 Canal afloat; 41@42c for No. 1 in store; and 40@41c for No. 2 in store—closing with a limited demand at the inside quotations. Oats declined about 2c, and were heavy at the close. About 25,000 bushels were sold at 18@21c for No. 1 in store; and 18c for Rejected. Rye quiet and steady at 50c in store. Barley neglected. Timothy Seed was quite active, and the market advanced 5c—sales varying from $2.75@2.90 for good to choice, and $2.55 for dirty. Highwines steady at 18½c for city.

Freights have again advanced to-day 1½c, and at the close there were but few vessels in the harbor not engaged. Five sail vessels were chartered at 10½c for wheat to Kingston; 12c to Oswego; 7½@8c to Buffalo; and 7½c for corn to Buffalo. A cargo of oats was taken by a propeller to Ogdensburgh, at 16c to Boston, and a propeller was also engaged at 8c for wheat to Buffalo.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.—The N. Y. *World* of Tuesday says:

We consider the late European news favorable to this country. We consider the grain markets of Europe as promising a continued demand throughout the year for our breadstuffs at moderate and fair, but not speculative price.

THE CROPS IN THE WEST.—The N. Y. *Tribune* of Tuesday says:

The West, if not entirely solvent, is no longer a pauper. "There is corn in Egypt," and promises of more. There was an unprecedented breadth of grain sown throughout the West this year, and the average yield is immense. Young States which have hitherto barely or but little more than made their own bread, are counting up their millions of bushels of Wheat just harvested, and their tens of millions of bushels of Corn that will be ripened next month. It is quite possible that some of these estimates are extravagant; but there can be no doubt that, throughout the States Northwest of the Ohio, the harvest of 1860 will be at least fifty per cent. heavier than one preceding it, and that this region will have an aggregate surplus of one hundred millions of dollars in value beyond that of any former year.

MILWAUKEE MARKETS—Aug. 14.—Receipts, 9,032 bu wheat; 116 brls flour; 177 bu rye. The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The sales of wheat to-day exhibit little or no change in the market since yesterday, 90c being the ruling figure for No. 1 spring in store, and 94@95c for club. Towards the close, however, the tendency of the market was downward, buyers refusing to pay more than 89c for No. 1, at which figure a couple of car loads were sold. There was a strong disposition amongst sellers to insist on the opening prices, but the New York report being unfavorable, they will probably have to yield to a decline of 1c at least to-morrow. The Western and Northwestern Roads begin to bring in considerable new wheat, but the Racine and Mississippi still keeps the lead. The schooner Pauline was chartered at 6c for wheat to Buffalo, and several other vessels at the same rate to load at Chicago.

FREIGHT ENGAGEMENTS AT NEW YORK.—Tuesday New York papers report as follows: To Liverpool—1,200 brls flour at 3s; 25,000 bu in bags, at 10½d; 60 hhds tallow on private terms. To London—1,000 brls flour at 3s 6d. To Bristol—1,000 brls flour at 3s.

NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS.—There is a large increase in the business of the New York Canals this season. The tolls received up to the 1st of August show an increase over last year of sixty-eight per cent.

Receipts of toll to 1st August in the years named:

[illegible]

Tolls were reduced in 1856, and again in 1858 and 1859. Tolls were raised in 1860, partially.

HAY IN NEW ORLEANS—August 11. We have noticed sales of 1,200 to 1,500 bales Western during the week at $22@25 ℔ ton, mostly at the former rate.

NEW ORLEANS GRAIN MARKET—August 11.—In our last report of the Grain market we noticed a decline in the rates for Corn, the bulk of the business having been at a range of 55@56c for mixed, 56@60c for yellow, 60@65c for white mixed, and 70@73 and 75c ℔ bushel for good to prime white, though toward the close the market exhibited rather more firmness, and holders obtained a slight advance over those figures. Since that prices have been somewhat irregular, and up to Thursday evening we noticed sales of about 40,000 sacks at 55@58 and 60c for good to prime mixed and yellow, 60@65c for white mixed, and 70@75c ℔ bushel for good to prime white. Yesterday about 8,500 sacks were sold at 55@57 and 58c for mixed, 60@62½c for white mixed, and 70c ℔ bushel for white, making an aggregate for the week of 46,500 sacks. Oats have been firmer, and about 11,000 sacks ... [illegible]

[illegible]

ments would amount to 124,751 bu of grain. Receipts to-day by M. S., and T. & W. roads and Canal, are 2,080 brls flour, 62,215 bu wheat, 11,640 bu corn, 303 bu oats, and 350 bu rye. Flour—Sales 150 brls extra $4 62½, choice; 110 brls extra at $4 56; 200 brls XX at $4 75. Wheat—Much of the white wheat hitherto received has been too soft and damp to sell to advantage, which may account in some degree for the comparatively low price of wheat at present. Sales red: 2,000 bu at $1.01, 320 bu $1, 2,000 bu last light $1.01. Sales white: 1,000 bu $1.03, 1,000 bu and 5,000 bu at $1.05. 7,500 late last evening at the same figure. Corn—Sale 1,000 bu at 45c, 6,000 bu at 44½c, 4,000 bu 44½c, 6000 bu p. t. Rye—Sale 200 bu at 55c. Oats—Sales 500 bu 26c, 500 bu 25c.

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AT CLEVELAND.—The amount of grain received at Cleveland last week was as follows:—106,311 bu wheat; 2,600 bu corn; 10,930 bu oats.

CLEVELAND MARKET—Aug. 13.—Flour; prices unchanged. Sales 80 brls red double extra at $4.75. Wheat—Dull and lower; sales on 'Change this morning were: 1 car on track at 1.03; 4 cars do at 1.04; 2,000 bu f.o.b. at same; 1 car choice red at 1.05 on track, and 2 cars white at 1.10 on track. Since the Board, sales are: 5 cars red on track at 1.03; 2,500 bu f.o.b. at 1.04; 1 car white at 1.10 on track; and 600 bu f.o.b. at 1.10½. Receipts are 56 car loads and 1 boat load, or about 20,000 bu. Corn—Sales 2 cars f.o.b. at 45c. Rye—Sales in small lots in bags at 56c. Oats—Unchanged and dull; sales 1 car new at 23c.

DETROIT MARKETS—Aug. 14—Receipts 2,705 brls flour, 8,030 bu wheat, 2,943 bu corn. Flour continues rather dull and there is no quotable change in rates, superfine being held at $4@4 25; fancy 4 25@4.50; extra 4.75@5; superior 5.37½@5.50. The principal inquiry is for good red wheat extras, which are selling at $4.75 in light lots to the local trade. The only sales we hear of are 460 brls extra red at 4.62½. Wheat is steady at yesterday's reduced rates; No. 1 red 1.02 on board; No. 2 do 1.00. No. 1 white 1.05. No. 2 do 1 00. The current price from wagons is 1.01 per red and white, the latter, on account of its general inferior quality, commanding no more than the former. We hear of no transactions, the few lots on the market being held above the prices we have quoted. Corn stagnant. Buyers offer 44c from wagons. Oats tend downwards, now selling at 23@25c, shippers offering only 22c. Rye steady at 56c. Barley 1.00@1.10 per 100 lb. Bran quiet at 8.00@9; middlings dull at 10@13. Potatoes have materially advanced, common being worth 28c; neshonnocks 32c. Mess pork is higher, being now very firm at 19 00. Other articles in the provision line unchanged. Butter steady at 10@11c as per quality, with a dull market for medium and common qualities. Eggs steady at 8@9c counted out; barrels dull at 7c.

CROPS IN CANADA.—The Toronto *Globe*, in its last weekly review, says:—"There are excellent prospects for a good Fall trade in almost every branch of commerce. The primary and the most important department is, of course, the produce business, and we think there never was a season when the indications were so good for an unusually extensive and profitable trade. It is certain that Canada never contained so much grain as is at present housed within her borders, and equally sure that the sample, of all descriptions, was never surpassed on this Continent. The more we hear from the country the better are the reports, and not a few farmers are agreeably disappointed at finding fields of grain which they had set down as barely paying the labor expended on them, now turning out twenty and twenty-five bushels to the acre of prime white winter wheat.

The barley crop is likewise very large, and what is equally important, very good. There will be this year an extensive local demand for this grain. Peas have pulled out well, and large as the yield was last year, this harvest exceeds it. Oats are hardly as good as might be desired in some localities, but will not, it is thought, fall below an average crop. Root crops, as also fruit, will be good. On the whole we could hardly desire a more prosperous and abundant harvest than that which is just now verging toward completion, and its effects on the general affairs of the country must be of the most satisfactory character."

CINCINNATI MARKETS—Aug. 13.—The flour market is entirely unchanged in prices from the quotations given a week ago. The demand has since that time, perhaps covered a wider range as to grades than before, and sales of the lower qualities have been more easily effected. The stock of old ground is thought to be pretty well exhausted. The Southern demand has taken off the stock rapidly, but it is less vigorous than it was a week ago. The quotations may be given at $4.50@5.50 with a firm feeling on the part of holders.

Wheat is offering pretty freely, but the demand continues to sustain a pretty firm market at 95c@$1 for red, and $1.05@1.10@1.15 for White, the latter for "tip top" quality. Millers are operating very sparingly.

Corn in the ear is in moderate demand, mostly from the distillers, at 38@40c. Shelled is still in request for the South, but not so active as a week ago.

Oats are firmly maintained at 27@30c.

Barley is a little more saleable, but still mostly of prime qualities for seed. Sales of fair are making at 70c; prime, 75c.

The activity which prevailed in the provision trade yesterday is checked to-day, in part, by the advanced position assumed by holders. Bacon sides alone continued to be in sufficient demand to warrant buyers in meeting the increased figures until further instructed by principals. About 150 hhds were sold at 12c. A few small lots of bacon shoulders were sold at 9½c, and rumors of sales of mess pork were afloat, but particulars were not reported. The figures now current for mess pork are $19.50@$20. Bacon, 9¼@9½ for shoulders; 12c for sides; bulk, 8¼@8¾c for shoulders, and 10¼@11c for sides.—*Cin. Com.* 14th.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 15.

FREIGHTS—Advanced 1½c per bushel. The engagements were as follows:—Schr Gerrit Smith, re-chartered at 10½c for wheat to Kingston; 14,000 bu oats to Boston, via Ogdensburgh, propeller, at 16c; brig Pilot, do; wheat to Buffalo at 7½c; schrs Gamecock and Cairo, and prop Racine, wheat to Buffalo at 8c; schr Marquette, corn to Buffalo at 7¼c; schr Montangie, wheat to Oswego at 12c; schr Live Oak, wheat to Port Colborne at 9c.

The rates on flour to New York, via steam and rail, have been advanced to 70c to New York and 90c to Boston.

FLOUR—Receipts, 836 bbls; shipped, none. Market about 5c lower. Sales were:—[illegible]

WHEAT—Receipts, 131,453 bu; shipped, 51,950 bu. SPRING—opened dull and lower, but closed firm. Sales were:—[illegible]

CORN—Receipts, 35,443 bu; shipped, 79,325 bu. Market less active, and 1½c lower. Sales were: [illegible]

OATS—Receipts, 16,814 bu. Market heavy, and 2c lower. Sales were: [illegible]

RYE—Receipts, 1,621 bu. Market quiet. Sales were: 400 bu No. 1 at 50c in store; 400 bu do at 52c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, none. Market nominal at 30@45c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Receipts 3,740 lbs. Market active and advanced 5c. Sales were: 200 bags prime at $2.90; 400 bags good at $2.75 on track; 181 bags do at $2.75; 25 bags dirty at $2.55.

HIGHWINES—Receipts 100 brls. Market steady.—Sales were: 140 brls city in lots at 18½c.

ALCOHOL—25 brls at 37c.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $18.25@18.50.

TALLOW—Receipts 680 lbs. Market firm. Sales were 4 brls county at 9c; 1,060 lbs good city at 9½c.

HIDES—Receipts, 7,793 lbs. Market quiet and unchanged. Green Salted, 7c; Dry Salted, 11@12c; Dry Flint, 13c @13½c.

BUTTER—Quiet. Firkin, 9c@10c; Dairy in good request at 10@12c.

EGGS—Very dull at 6c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 5@6c ℔ lb.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS—Fresh, $1.12½@1.50 ℔ doz.

POTATOES—Very dull at 20@25c.

APPLES—In large supply and market tending downwards. Sales were: 150 bbls fair Michigan at $1.50@1.80 ℔ barrel.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 187 Beeves; 340 Hogs. The market for Beef Cattle is rather dull on account of discouraging news from the East. Good fat shipping lots, however, are rather scarce and in fair demand at $3.25@3.50. Hogs scarce and in active request at $5.50@5.75. Fat Sheep are in good demand at $2.12½@2.25; but thin are very dull. Sales to-day were as follows:

[illegible]

Foreign Market.

PER STEAMER PERSIA.] [LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

[illegible]

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, August 15.

[illegible]

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Aug. 15.

[illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1860.

BEEF—Dull at a further decline of half a price, ranging from 6 to 9½c. Receipts, 4,300.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—In good demand at satisfactory prices. Receipts, 1,400.

SWINE—Less active and prices lower, ranging from 5 to 6¼c. Receipts, 4,000.

Tidewater Receipts.

The receipts at tidewater of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the 2d week of July in 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu
1860	11,900	358,700	629,400	4,700
1859	9,300	87,500	151,800	[illegible]
Increase	2,600	271,200	484,600	[illegible]

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the year 1860 and '59, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	563,100	2,882,300	7,082,600	18,300
1859	192,400	484,300	1,563,200	16,300
Increase	370,700	2,398,400	5,519,400	Dec. 61,900

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 1,128,380 bbls of flour.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.............August 15.

Prop Ogdensburg, Richardson, Ogdensburgh, 75 m lumber.
Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Presque Isle, 414 pkgs sdls, 1 lot sundries.
Prop Barber, Brown, St. Joseph, 300 rai road ties, 50 m lumber.
Bark Adriatic, Minor, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Cairo, McIntire, Buffalo, 54 hhds sugar.
[illegible]

Schr Sea Bird, Busher, Buffalo, light.

CLEARED.............August 14.

[illegible]

Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Weather cool and cloudy; wind NE, moderate.

Lake Ports.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Arrived, [illegible]

OSWEGO, Aug. 15.—[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

We learn from the Detroit Tribune, that Captain Semmes, Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Capt. Tilton, also of the Lighthouse Board, and Capt. Scott, of that city, Inspector of the Eleventh Lighthouse District, set out for Lake Superior on Monday, ... to examine into the necessity for the location of beacons, range lights, fog bells, buoys, at numerous localities in the channels and harbors and on the coasts of that lake. The movement is a very important one, has long been contemplated, and when effected, the navigation of Lake Superior will be as simple a matter by night as it is now by daylight. It is contemplated to buoy out every dangerous rock, and establish fog bells wherever they can be brought into requisition to advantage.

After finishing their labors on Lake Superior, we understand the corps will turn their attention to other Western Lakes with the view of instituting similar improvements.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.—Freights continue to advance. [illegible]

SCHOONER STORM SPIRIT.—This vessel, it will be recollected, ran ashore last month, on the Canada side, [illegible] ... They returned with the vessel here, Friday noon, doing up a pretty prompt job, and are deserving of some credit for the same.—*Buffalo Express*, 13th.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.............August 14.

[illegible]

CLEARED.............Aug. 14.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES MAIL—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers. [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 13 Lake street, under Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. [illegible] RIVER ST. LAWRENCE ... Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA. Is now open for public traffic. [illegible] ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS [illegible] Chicago and Liverpool [illegible] JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, No. 13 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

100,000 HAM SACKS, ASSORTED SIZES, For sale at the Corn Exchange Bag Factory. HART, AUSTIN & CO., 197 South Water street.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, 371 . . Washington Street . . . 371 [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Parana at St. John.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 14.—The steamship Parana from Galway, via Sackville, at 7 P. M. on Thursday 7th inst., arrived here to-day.

The steamship Vanderbilt from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 7th.

The steamship Nova Scotian from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 7th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Ministry had carried the paper duty resolutions through the House of Commons by thirty-three majority.

The *Times'* city article, dated Monday evening, says the English funds continue to show depreciation on the state of the weather, and business on the Paris Bourse. The corn market was heavy at an occasional reduction of 1 to 2s per quarter for wheat.

A new 5 per cent. Sardinian loan for six millions has been formally announced for home subscription. The price is expected to be 80 per cent.

The stock market to-day is dull and heavy, and the funds experienced a fresh decline of ⅛ per cent.

The failure was announced on Monday of E. M. Abbott, of Bow Brewery, who was obliged to suspend payment with liabilities to the amount of £300,000, which his estate was not expected to pay in full.

The bills of John Craft, provision merchant, and of Philipot Lane and John Crafts, Jr., of Knightsbridge, have been returned. Liabilities believed to be moderate.

The *Mark Lane Express* says the weather the past week, though below the usual temperature, with some rain, had further improved the condition of the crops, and had been more calculated to produce a good harvest than a hot sun.

The Queen was on her way to the highlands of Scotland.

Quarrels had taken place between the officers of the Danish service and the citizens of Leadsdrog.

FRANCE.—The Superior Council of Commerce has already held four sittings devoted to an inquiry into the cotton trade, at which a great number of French, English and Belgian manufacturers were present. Mr. Rouler, Minister of Commerce, presided.

TURIN, Aug. 7.—One thousand volunteers left to-day for Sicily—5,000 more left on the 4th. The men are conveyed by steamers.

It is reported that two Neapolitan regiments have mutinied, with the cry of "Viva Garibaldi."

Fifteen hundred of Garibaldi's volunteers had already landed in Calabria. He would shortly advance on Naples, whither he had been summoned. His arrival was waited for with impatience both at Naples and Rome.

The Parana sailed at 8 A. M. for Boston. She has 150 passengers.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Consols 93¼@93⅜.

Two Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool 4th via Queenstown 5th, arrived at 7 o'clock this morning.

The Arabia arrived out at Liverpool on the 4th.

Reports of the Syrian Conference being broken off were unfounded. It is officially announced that a protocol has been agreed upon. Twelve thousand European troops are to be sent to Syria, remaining there not over six months, half to be furnished by France.

Another protocol calls on the Porte to carry out his engagements respecting the Christians. The Syrian force is to be under the orders of Commissioners of the Great Powers.

The English Parliament has agreed to vote £2,000,000 for fortifications. Preparations are being made for a great party battle on the paper duty resolutions.

There are rumors of a contemplated interview between Napoleon and the Queen of Spain.

The Bourse closed firm at 68f 30c.

The text of the Convention between Garibaldi and the Neapolitans is published. The evacuation of Sicily by the Neapolitans is stipulated.

It is asserted that Garibaldi has transported troops to the main land.

The Convention at Messina stipulates that 4,000 Neapolitans are to guard the citadel and not bombard the city unless Garibaldi attacks the citadel. The outer forts are occupied by Col. Medici.

The mails from Calcutta June 18th, Hong Kong 7th, and Melbourne June 19th, arrived at Marseilles on the 3d.

A great panic existed at Shanghai. The rebels were approaching. Business was suspended. Exchange ½ per cent higher. The Canton Tea market was dull. Exchange unaltered. Freights at all ports unchanged.

The commercial depression at Melbourne continues.

Calcutta exchange 25⅜. The Indigo prospects are more favorable.

Trade at Manchester continues quiet at about previous rates.

LATEST.—London 5th.—A popular movement had taken place in the Papal States, but was suppressed.

The Neapolitan troops are being directed on Calabria.

Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, on the 3d presented a petition from the Anti-Slavery Society, praying that an immediate step be taken to prevent Spain to carry out her engagements for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

News from Damascus, to the 17th of July, announces that the massacre have ceded. The Druses and Bedouins had retired into the interior, but the Christians were still concealing themselves. Fuad Pacha arrived at Beyrout on the 17th.

Sir Henry Bulwer advises the Porte to recall the Grand Vizier.

The *Courier de Paris*, an Opposition journal, has been suppressed.

PARIS, Saturday.—The *Patrie* says the regiments intended for Syria left Chalons to-day. Four steamers left Toulon yesterday to embark troops. Great agitation prevails in Candia, Jeddah and Arabia.

NAPLES, 3d.—This city is tranquil.

ROME, 31st.—At the disturbance at Arpino the people shouted for Garibaldi. La Moriciere sent troops to Terracino.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The steamer Richard Stockton and the propeller New Era collided to-day at noon off Castle Garden. The latter sunk. She had 13 passengers—all saved.

Rosanna Williams, stabbed the other day by her husband, died at the City Hospital to-day.

Mary Halligan died at the Bellevue Hospital to-day from injuries received from her husband.

A seaman of the ship Southampton, just arrived from London, was arrested to-day on the charge of murdering Wm. Parey, mate of the said vessel during the voyage.

The Saxonia sailed to-day for Southampton. She took $250,000.

Thomas T. Outerbridge, member of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, was drowned in the Raritan river while yachting with friends. He was a native of Bermuda.

The London Times of the 4th says the shares of the Great Eastern have declined to 8s6d to 9s in consequence of the report that the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was about to commence suit for £60,000 damages for breach of contract in not taking her to Portland.

Bell-Everett Convention in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—The American Constitutional Union State Convention which met here to-day, appointed Hon. J. E. Blythe of New Albany, and Hon. W. K. Edwards of Terre Haute, Electors at Large, with full delegation of District Electors.

Ex-Gov. Head, of Kentucky, was introduced to the Convention and delivered an eloquent speech of an hour and a half in length, which was frequently enthusiastically cheered.

Resolutions endorsing the platform and nominations made by the Union Convention at Baltimore, and opposing fusion or alliance with any other political organizations were unanimously adopted.

Douglas State Convention.

SYRACUSE, August 15.—The Douglas Democratic State Convention for the nomination of Presidential Electors and State Officers, met here at 12 o'clock to-day. The committee on contested seats in the New York case reported in favor of admitting both the Tammany and Mozart Hall delegations with one vote each.

Judge Willard, of Saratoga, was chosen President, and Wm. Kelly, of Dutches was nominated for Governor; Wm. T. Allen, of Oswego, for Lieut. Governor; Wm. W. Wright, of Ontario, for Canal Commissioner, and Wm. C. Rhoads, for State Prison Inspector. The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

The Douglas State Committee in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, August 15.—The Douglas State Committee met this P. M. and sat with closed doors. It is ascertained, however, that it is their determination to nominate a clear Douglas Electoral ticket. The Electors on the Reading Convention ticket who pledge for Douglas will be retained. The other districts will be filled with Douglas men. The Committee meet again this evening.

Falling of a Bridge.

DANVILLE, Pa., Aug. 15.—The bridge at this place over the canal fell this evening, carrying with it a crowd of people who had assembled to witness the performances of a man named Carr on a wire stretched across the canal. About 200 people were on the bridge when it fell. Several were severely hurt. Two children were taken out of the canal almost lifeless, but were resuscitated. A child is still missing.

Congressional Nominations.

COSHOCTON, O., Aug. 15.—At the Republican Congressional Convention of the Fifteenth District, held to-day, Hon. Wm. Helmick was nominated by acclamation.

GALVA, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Ninth District, held here to-day, nominated A. C. Mason of Galesburg.

DELPHI, Ind., Aug. 14.—The Republicans of the 8th District to-day nominated Hon. Albert S. White for Congress, in place of J. A. Richie, deceased.

Bell-Everett Guns.

EVANSVILLE, Aug. 15.—One hundred guns were fired here on the announcement of the formation of a Bell and Everett electoral ticket for Indiana. The enthusiasm is intense.

Arrival of the U. S. Frigate Powhatan.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—The United States steam frigate Powhatan arrived at the navy yard this morning.

Specie by the Asia.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The Asia took $333,000 in specie.

The Rivers.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 15.—River, 2. Cloudy. Temperature, 61 deg.

Census of St. Louis.

Col. Sifford informs us that the population of St. Louis will be cut down by the census below 145,000. They have been claiming a population of 180,000 to 200,000. The city limits within its boundaries a vast deal of sundry outlying villages. We are also informed that Chicago will be taken down vivaciously.—*Cin. Com.*

THE HEENAN FESTIVAL.

Fifty Thousand Persons Present.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, August 14.]

Despite the unpromising and uncompromising clouds that distilled unwelcome showers in the morning, hinted a further supply of moisture before night, and faithfully fulfilled that fluvial promise intermittently throughout the day—notwithstanding the rampant wind that made navigation extra hazardous, and perpetually dispersed colossal hats of innumerable mortals in multitudinous directions, and in spite of the authentic intimation that seats would be provided but for a favored few of three or four thousands, and that the rest of the throng would be left to their own devices in the matter of securing places from which to witness the great event of the day, an immense crowd congregated yesterday at the Wood of Jones to witness the inaugurative fistic tournament of a series which are at once to commemorate the combats and fill the purse of the stalwart son of Benecia, the Pugilistic Champion of the World, Mr. John C. Heenan. The tourney of mailed knights, the resistless rush of steel-clad battle-steeds, the fatal transfixion of the deadly lance, and the cruel crush of the ponderous battle-ax, are pleasantries unknown in our cold Northern latitudes, but are delicacies that only ripen in the sunny South.

In the gallant knights who appeared yesterday on the renowned field of Jones, a more sensible system of preparing for battle prevailed, and the combatants, instead of loading themselves heavily with brazen armor, stripped, on the contrary, from their sturdy frames so much of conventional clothing as could be spared, without shocking the sensibilities of the new police. The only weapons employed were inoffensive gloves, not steel-jointed and deadly, like the massive gauntlets of the earlier knights, but made of peaceful doerskin, drawn over a soft superstructure of curled hair. In short, boxing gloves. The close-cropped scalp was not protected from the adversary by any interposing helmet; no visor guarded the face; no coat of mail shielded the tender ribs, nor were the susceptible shins encased in metal. The arms and hands were the only instruments of offense in our new grand tournament, nor were any more efficient shields deemed necessary to protect the respective champions from each others' attacks. Although there were no heralds, or men-at-arms, or steeds, there were the lists, the triumphal music, the enthusiastic throng of spectators, and the faithful squires. And there were Queens of Love and Beauty, by scores and hundreds. They came from all quarters of the earth, and represented nearly all the nations thereon. Perhaps the round faced, light-haired Teutonic Queen was observed the oftenest. She did not, perhaps, quaff delicate, sparkling, golden-headed wines from golden cups, but she punished inordinate quantities of lager-beer from the characteristic mug, or sometimes from the elaborate twisted cup, ingeniously contrived from a cow's horn.

On this particular occasion the lady, who was by some expected to reign Queen of the Lists, Miss Ada Isaacs Menken, who has claimed the distinction of being the wife of the great Heenan, was unaccountably absent. At an early hour the grounds were thronged. Every car whose course lay in the desired direction was not only crowded, but piled pyramidically up in heaps. All the steamboats plying in the direction were over crowded to an extent that rendered navigation not only difficult, but positively, in many cases, dangerous. The loud mouthed cannons did their noisy utmost to make a furious row, and with eminent success. The place for the mimic combat was most admirably selected, affording not only an abundance of room to the persons most immediately interested in the pugilistic drama, but giving to the immense audience an opportunity to see the whole of the imposing ceremonies, even to the minutest detail.

The crowd was such a one as even New York can assemble but unfrequently. To the managers the result was delightfully pleasant. The number of tickets sold was not far from 37,000; and such is the wretched depravity of human nature, that doubtless several thousand surreptitious persons scaled the walls and saw the fun without pecuniary disbursement.

The band having achieved their musical utmost, and the multitude having endured all that compressed human nature can bear and survive, the principals appeared. To their credit be it said, they were punctual. In fact they were ten minutes before the time. At precisely ten minutes before 3 P. M. a carriage approached—the far-off multitude recognized the inmates, and cheered; and the near by crowd took up the cry and howled. The carriage contained Mr. McDonald and Mr. Cusick, both known as the trainers of Mr. Heenan at different stages of his preparation for the Farnborough fight. This set-to was of special interest, both men being light-weights, and neither being in condition to do his part.

After these two men came Mr. Ed. Price of Boston and Mr. Aaron Jones of Philadelphia. This was a purely scientific affair, and would have left nothing to be desired, as an exhibition of true science and grace, but for one circumstance. Mr. E. Price had met with an accident the day before that had disabled his right hand, which was swollen to an enormous size. Nevertheless, he fought with his left had only, and made a contest so manly as to bring down the applauding shouts of all the crowd. This was truly a beautiful exhibition.

After these combats, and during the performance of an appropriate piece of music, a carriage appeared, containing the distinguished champion. Three times he drove round the ring, and then reascended the stage. Then another vehicle of aristocratic pretensions appeared with Charles Ottignon, the opponent of Heenan in the mimic fight.

Heenan was dressed in a tight silk shirt, flannel breeches and fighting shoes. Ottignon was similarly attired. These two mighty mortals having stepped into the ring, all preparations were made as if the combat was to be with the naked fist, instead of with the innocuous gloves. Seconds, Umpires and Bottle-holders were appointed, after the usual requirements. For the Champion, Messrs. Macdonald and Cusick officiated in the capacity of seconds; on the part of Ottignon, Messrs. Ed. Price and Aaron Jones presented themselves. The colors of America and Ireland were tied to the proper posts, and girded about the enthusiastic waists by the eager seconds. The seconds and the principals at the call of "All ready," shook hands in the customary formal manner. Then came the set-to, consisting of seven rounds, occupying seventeen minutes. The battle was of varying success, but the people seemed to be well satisfied with the champion.

Then an adjournment to the hotel, a drinking of wine, and finally a presentation to Heenan of a certified check for $10,000. In presenting this handsome present Mr. Edmond Blankman said:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I have been selected by the Committee to present to Mr. Heenan, in token of the high appreciation in which our champion—I may say the world's champion is held—by his countrymen, this testimonial of esteem and regard to John C. Heenan for his manly courage and spirit in going across the Atlantic to contend for the Champion's Belt; and although, my friends, he did not bring back that particular belt, yet he left a great deal of "belting" behind him. [Cheers and laughter.] Although he did not bring back that particular belt, nevertheless, the unanimous verdict not only of his own countrymen but of every honest and fair-minded man in the world is, that he was the real conqueror in the battle of the 17th of April. [Cheers.]

To MR. HEENAN.—In the first place, Sir, I have to present to you this ring, with the accompanying letter. Let this ring always remind you of the unbroken circle of friends around you to-day. [Cheers.] I have, in the second place, to present you this inclosure, containing a check representing the proceeds of the voluntary contributions of your friends and admirers, amounting altogether to ten thousand and thirty odd dollars. [Immense cheering.] And now in behalf of the Committee, and of this vast assemblage, I have great pleasure in welcoming you to your native shores. [Tremendous cheers.] Ten thousand welcomes to you, and may a curse begin at the root of his heart who is not glad to see you. [Prolonged cheers.]

Heenan made a modest and suitable reply. Two beautiful rings were also presented to Cusick and Macdonald, with speeches, to which they replied in person.

The whole affair was most completely successful, and will net to Messrs. Nixon and Wood about $12,000.

On Saturday, Mr. Heenan received a beautiful gold ring, with the subjoined letter:

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, 1860.

JOHN C. HEENAN—*Dear Sir*; I take this opportunity, being appropriate to the occasion of your reception of the testimonials of your friends and admirers, of presenting to you in miniature on a solid gold ring the much coveted English champion belt, which, if strict justice had been rendered by the umpire, would now be in your possession. In tendering you this "prize ring," emblematic of your profession, allow me to offer you my congratulations that your honorable and gentlemanly conduct while representing your profession abroad, won the esteem and good will of all with whom you came in contact. Respectfully yours,

JOHN D. BEATON.

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR Ambrotype Medals of LINCOLN AND HAMLIN, DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON, BELL AND EVERETT, BREKINRIDGE and LANE. Badges! Badges!! Badges!!! ON FINE SATIN. CAMPAIGN FLAGS, ALL SIZES, WITH NAMES OF CANDIDATES PRINTED ON THEM. J. H. JOHNSON, No. 70 State street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4252. E. S. LANDON, Agent.

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life. SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus [illegible] MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus [illegible] HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus [illegible] HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus [illegible] KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus [illegible] CARLILE BOYD, T. G. VAN BUREN, } Agents. No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets, Chicago.

General Notices.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisers in Chicago wishing to secure the trade from Western Michigan can do so by advertising in the WEEKLY CLARION, published by H. S. CLUBB & Co., Grand Haven, Mich.

REMOVAL.—The United States Express Company have this day removed their office from No. 14 Dearborn street to 123 Lake and 32 South Clark streets, having a Lake and Clark street entrance. [illegible] M. D. COLVIN, Agent.

AGENTS WANTED.—Active, energetic canvassers are wanted to canvass the Western States for the Superb Engraving, PLEDGE OF NATIONAL UNION. It contains the Declaration of Independence, together with the well-authenticated likenesses of the signers of the same, with their autographs. Size of Engraving, 32x44 inches. Sold only by subscription. Liberal arrangements made with agents, by which from $5 to $1 a day can be made. Letters desiring information must have enclosed a postage stamp. Call on or address J. J. [illegible], Publisher, 19 Market street, Chicago.

DR. JOHN BAPTISE SMITH, 139 Washington street, bet. Wells and Franklin, Cures Neuralgia, Rheumatism, And all Chronic Diseases, without the use of medicine, by means of friction. Also, can carefully treats the diseases of the Eye and Ear. City references given. Office hours from 9 to 12 and 2 till 4 o'clock.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES to exchange 2,000 acres of Pine Timbered Land for manufactured lumber delivered in Chicago—Lands on Cass River, Michigan. Liberal terms will be given. E. G. WOLCOTT, No. 2 Board of Trade.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MAKERS.—I will sell my Soap and Candle Factory and fixtures cheap for cash, ... [illegible] GEO. H. WINCHESTER, 224 Kinzie street.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any Promissory Notes executed by the undersigned and payable to O. B. Camp or order. On the 1st of January last I executed at Fairfield, Iowa, certain notes of various sums, amounting in the aggregate to $2,405, and maturing at various times, from six to eighteen months from date, payable to O. B. Camp or order. I have a just defence against said notes, and shall resist the payment thereof. ALEX. H. HUTETT. Fairfield, Iowa, August 1st, 1860.

NOTICE.—To Stockholders in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company: There will be a meeting of the stockholders in this Company, held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, the 24th day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering, and if it shall be deemed necessary, to ratify the contract made on the 4th day of June last, between this Company and the foreign bondholders of the Northern Cross (now Quincy and Chicago) Railroad Company, and such other bondholders of said Company, as may afterwards become parties thereto. By order of the Board of Directors. AMOS T. HALL, Secretary. Chicago, July 24, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the late Bank of Massillon, Ohio, to present to the undersigned, Receivers of said Bank, at the office of George Harsh, at Massillon, on or before the first day of March, 1861, for dividends, all their claims against said Bank. All claims not so presented, will be forever barred from all the dividends of the assets of said Bank. By order of Court. GEORGE HARSH, ISAAC STEESE, P. G. HULL, } Receivers. Massillon, June 19th, 1860.

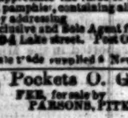
PIKE'S PEAK. Badger State Quartz (Stamping) Mill. As Agents for Messrs. Eames & Bickford, the Patentees of the above Mill, we are prepared to furnish them at the shortest notice. These Mills are superior to all others in simplicity, size, lightness, durability and capacity, can be shipped out by us with Engines, Hose, Belting, and all necessary Mining Implements on the most favorable terms. One of the Mills is always on exhibition at our store. We are also Agents for the sale of Ericsson's Caloric Engines, One of which can be seen in operation at our store at all times. All kinds of Machinery for working wood and iron constantly on hand. HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO., No. 205 Randolph street.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. Baxter & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, Of All Quarries, and C. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills, And Dealers in DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Beltings of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. Fairbanks' Scales, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire. STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C. The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. [illegible] and in like proportion for larger sizes as required, Every engine warranted. Judson's Patent Governor Valve. For Flouring Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. [illegible] WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO., Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago. Post Office address Box 574.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the purest Starch in the world. In body, quality and whiteness it cannot be excelled, and being manufactured entirely by steam power, ... [illegible] ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY, McGinnis, Maker. To Wholesale Dealers the Company would say with our unequalled facility for manufacturing, and the very great advantage we have over all other factories of purchasing corn at low prices, we can sell you at figures that will make this your interest to send us your orders. Every box of starch that leaves the factory is warranted equal if not superior to any produced in the world. All orders and communications addressed Illinois Starch Company, Ottawa, Illinois, will receive prompt attention.

1860, New Crop 1860. LAKE STREET MILLS will supply orders for New White Winter Flour without advance in price. All of our superior brands of flour at low rates. We have a new run of stone for Corn Meal and Feed, and shall supply orders at low rates. Goods warranted, and delivered in the city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS, West Lake and Desplaines streets.

VOLK'S STATUETTE OF DOUGLAS, (Patented February 14th, 1860,) and BUSTS OF LINCOLN, (Patented June 12th, 1860.) Beautifully finished in Composition to bear water and washing when soiled, and finished at the following greatly REDUCED PRICES in the Western States:— [illegible] GEO. WARD NICHOLS, Crayon Art Agency, No. 385 Broadway, N. Y., for the Eastern, Middle and Southern States.



RUPTURES CURED BY THE Hard Rubber Riggs Truss. This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a chafe ... [illegible] It is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. [illegible] I. B. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States. Office 194 Lake street. Post Office box 4255 Chicago, Illinois. Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 10 South Water street.

300 Hf. Chests TEA, assorted qualities. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 10 South Water street.

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. Syrup, 25 hhds. Molasses, 150 bags Coffee, 300 boxes Palm and G. E. Soap, 200 boxes Candles, ... [illegible] WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water st.

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, 150 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, 200 boxes and Caddies Tobacco, of various brands for sale low. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water st.

450 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 BBLS N. Y. CRUSHED, Granulated and Powdered Sugar. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 TCS. PRIME RICE JUST received and for sale cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

700 BAGS COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BOXES SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BAGS PEPPER. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BAGS ALSPICE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1000 BOXES CANDLES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

20 BBLS. NO. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BBLS. N. Y. SYRUP. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 10 South Water street.

Miscellaneous.

NOW READY. THE LIFE OF *ABRAHAM LINCOLN* IS NOW READY, In a large compact Pamphlet of 32 double-column pages FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION AS A Campaign Document, In style so compact and cheap that, with suitable effort on the part of clubs, canvassers and local committees, it may reach every voter in the Northwest before the campaign is over. It has been prepared with great care, and it may be considered a reliable and authentic narrative of the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN,—embracing also the substance of his debates with Mr. Douglas in 1858, and a complete history of that remarkable campaign. Read the following table of

CONTENTS:

CHAPTER I.—EARLY LIFE. His Ancestors—His Grandfather Murdered by Indians—His Parents—an Only Child—Adverse Circumstances—Western Schools Fifty Years Ago—Removal to Indiana—Work in the Forest—Letter-Writer for the Neighborhood—The First Great Sorrow—Character of his Mother—Reading the Scriptures—Self-educated—First Books—Interesting Incidents of Boyhood—Early Western Preachers.

CHAPTER II.—REMOVAL TO ILLINOIS. Illinois in 1830—Explorations in the Northern and Middle Portions of the State—Settlement of the Country—Remarkable Influx of Population—Removal of the Lincoln Family—Their Mode of Travel—Founding another Home—Building a Log Cabin and Making Rails—Symbols.

CHAPTER III.—FLAT-BOATMAN—CLERK—INDIAN FIGHTER. Flat-Boats and Flat-Boatmen—A Commercial Revolution—The Sangamon River—Lincoln engages to take a Flat-Boat to New Orleans—Incidents of his First Trip—First entrance into Sangamon County—Builds a Boat and goes to New Orleans—Takes Charge of a Store and Mill at New Salem—Primitive Customs—Personal Popularity—The Black Hawk War—Lincoln's Company—Volunteers for a Second and Third time—The War Ended—Return Home.

CHAPTER IV.—MERCHANT—SURVEYOR—LEGISLATOR—LAWYER. Lincoln a Candidate for the Legislature—The vote of New Salem—Merchant Again—Studies English Grammar—Deputy Surveyor—Elected to the Legislature—Douglas' Opinion of Lincoln—The First Test of Genius—Studies Law and removes to Springfield—Residence—Lincoln's First Speech—Political Complexion of Illinois for Twenty Years—Lincoln recognized as a Leader—Twice he receives the vote of his Party for Speaker—Summary of his career in the State Legislature.

CHAPTER V. Resolves to devote himself to his Profession—The Presidential Canvass of 1840—Enlisted on the Electoral Ticket—First Contest with Douglas—The Log Cabin Campaign—Lincoln's characteristics as a Lawyer—His Marriage—The Canvass of 1844—Is again placed on the Electoral Ticket—Discussions with Calhoun (of Kansas notoriety)—His Speech on the Tariff—Speeches in Indiana.

CHAPTER VI.—IN CONGRESS. Unanimously nominated for Congress—His opponent, Peter Cartwright—Unprecedented Majority—Enters Congress—A Brilliant Array of Great Men—A Consistent Whig—He opposes the Mexican War—Lincoln's record on the Wilmot Proviso—Proofs from the Records—The position of the Whig Party in relation to the Mexican War—Lincoln's Resolution—Frauds—Leaders of the Democracy on the Mexican War—Slavery in the District of Columbia.

CHAPTER VII. Reasons for Retiring from Congress—The Canvass of 1852—Repeal of the Missouri Compromise—Again in Politics—Encounters with Douglas—Retreat of the "Little Giant"—An Opposition Legislature—Election of U. S. Senator—Magnanimous conduct of Mr. Lincoln—Organization of the Republican Party in Illinois—Speech of 1857.

CHAPTER VIII.—THE SENATORIAL CONTEST WITH DOUGLAS IN 1858.

For the purpose of giving this Campaign Biography the widest circulation, we will furnish it at the following reduced rates:

Single copies	5 Cents.
Per dozen	40 Cts.
Per hundred	2.50
Per thousand	20.00

When ordered by mail, one cent each must be added for postage. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

GRACELAND CEMETERY, ONLY Two Miles North of City Limits. FORMAL DEDICATION, Thursday, Aug. 30th, 1860, 3 P. M. DEDICATORY ADDRESS —BY— Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, D. D.

In answer to repeated inquiries, the following facts are briefly submitted:

1.—The Company is duly incorporated under the express Cemetery Statute of this State. The Officers are elected annually by the lot owners. The present Directory consists of WM. B. OGDEN, Esq., E. H. SHELDON, Esq., and Dr. S. SAWYER. GEO. P. A. HEALY, (the Artist,) is Treasurer, and THOMAS B. BRYAN, is President. The grounds are laid out and improved under the counsel of WM. SAUNDERS, Esq., the eminent Landscape Gardener of Philadelphia, by SWAIN NELSON of this city.

2.—The title is unincumbered, simple and perfect; being direct from the United States Government, through Justin Butterfield and heirs, to Thos. B. Bryan, who will, in all cases, give full Warrantee Deeds, and bind the whole Subdivision, as recorded, to remain forever a Cemetery, thus insuring it to the Lot owners in perpetuity.

3.—The natural topography of the grounds is admitted by all to be peculiarly beautiful—the gentle undulations and the grove of old trees over the entire subdivision, having suggested the name of "GRACELAND." The improvements, (commenced only in April last), speak for themselves. It is designed to make the Cemetery the Mt. Auburn of the West.

4.—The entrance to the Cemetery is on the Green Bay Road, about one mile and a half beyond the point where the Lake View Road diverges from it, and more than two miles nearer the City than Chittenden Station.

5.—The price of Lots is only about one fourth of that demanded for like sized Lots in Eastern Cemeteries, as shown by the Scale in the Office.

6.—The following Report from the Surveyors explains itself:

"We have taken levels over the surface of Graceland Cemetery, and find the minimum height to be 27 feet, and the maximum height to be 36 feet above the present stage of water in Lake Michigan; most of the ground being over 30 feet above, which is four times the usual depth of graves.

[Signed] SAMUEL S. GREELEY, EDMUND BIXBY, } Surveyors. August, 2nd, 1860."

7.—Visitors to the Cemetery are requested to keep on the walks, and to drive vehicles only on the broad graveled roads.

THOS. B. BRYAN, President, Office in Bryan Hall, Clark st., opposite the Court House.

TIME TABLE: An OMNIBUS is run to the Cemetery, (until the Horse Railroad is extended,) connecting with the Horse Railroad Cars, which leave North Water street at 9 A. M., 2.30 P. M., and 5 P. M. Returning, the Omnibus leaves the Cemetery at 8.30 A. M., 12 M., and 4.30 P. M. Through Tickets sold by Conductors for Eight Cents.

OAK ORCHARD *Acid Springs!* These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., eight miles South of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. [illegible] H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, [illegible]

Commission Merchants

PITKIN & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER ST. JAMES L. GAYLE, ALFRED H. PITKIN. } CHICAGO.

H. P. STANLEY, DEALER IN FRUIT AND PRODUCE, 165 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Sales guaranteed within six days on articles of extra quality at prompt market. All consignments in care protected by Policy of Insurance. Cash advances made on property in hand.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants. No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill. RICHARD NORTON, CHAS. ROBB, H. E. NORTON.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135, South Water Street, CHICAGO.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 210 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Seeds, &c. [illegible] Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 217 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD, D. STEWART, E. W. BLISS.

JOHN GARRICK, LUMBER BROKER, And General Commission Merchant, Room No. 2, Lind's Block, Chicago, Ill. Docking and Forwarding.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Room 1, under new Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Orders filled with care and dispatch. Liberal Advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo or Oswego. E. G. WOLCOTT, D. W. TICKNOR.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 213 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission.

DICKINSON & BAKER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 1, POMEROY'S BUILDING. Careful attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce ON COMMISSION STRICTLY. FREDERICK DICKINSON, D. H. BAKER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN, H. W. SEYMOUR.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 212 South Water street, Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and other produce, on commission. Liberal allowances on property. A. S. CHADBOURNE, C. F. WETHERBE.

GRIFFIN BROS. 1860. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 5 Pomeroy's Building, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. A. P. GRIFFIN, A. GRIFFIN.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 5, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts. CHICAGO. Dealers in every description of Country Produce, ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY. REFER TO George Smith & Co., Chicago; Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago; Hungerford & Armour, Chicago; James Mitchell & Co., Freeport.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 183½ South Water Street, Chicago. V. A. TURPIN, WELLS LAKE, D. J. LAKE.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 235, 238 and 240 South Water Street. [illegible] E. P. LAWRENCE.

WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Commission Merchants. Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Salt, &c., and to the sale of Lumber, Provisions and Country Produce generally. ... Office No. 183½, 2d Story Aiken's Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. C. WRIGHT, E. F. WHITNEY.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. J. Ormerod Heyworth & Co., DOLE'S BUILDING, N. W. COR. CLARK AND SO. WATER STS., CHICAGO, ILL. GENERAL BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Cash advances and returns promptly made. REFERENCES—[illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 224 South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. ... J. H. WILLIAMS, W. D. HOUGHTELING.

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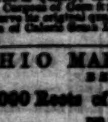
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PRESS AND TRIBUNE. Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly. EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS: [illegible] OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET. [illegible]

Press & Tribune. FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1860.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

The quidnuncs were agitated yester[day by] a rumor sent out by a Washington [corres]pondent of the New York *Herald* to the [effect] that Mr. Breckinridge had called a co[uncil of] his friends to discuss the propr[iety of] his withdrawal. The telegraph last [night] brought no confirmation of the improb[able in]telligence.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

This distinguished gentleman having [signi]fied his willingness to visit Illinois a[nd ad]dress the people between the 28th of A[ugust] and the 9th of September, commenc[ing at] Marshall, Clark county, on the forme[r date,] the State Central Committee have m[ade a] series of appointments for him which [will be] found elsewhere in this paper. Let [the] Guard of the counties which are in [his route] turn out and give him a rousing welcom[e].

MR. SHEAHAN'S CARD.

[illegible]

Cassius M. Clay's Appointments.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT AND CORN.

[illegible]

SUPPRESSING THE RECORD.

[illegible]

BELL-EVERETT IN ILLINOIS.

[illegible]